

# **U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE REPORT 2000**

**United States Agency  
for International  
Development**



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AFR.....	Bureau for Africa (USAID)	KCLF .....	Kazakhstan Community Loan Fund
ANE.....	Bureau for Asia and the Near East (USAID)	LAC .....	Bureau for Latin America and Caribbean (USAID)
BHR.....	Bureau for Humanitarian Response (USAID)	LIFE .....	Leadership and Investment in Fighting an Epidemic
CCC.....	Commodity Credit Corporation	MAP .....	Micronutrient Assistance Project
CDIE .....	Center for Development Information and Evaluation (USAID)	M&E .....	Monitoring and Evaluation
CFS.....	Committee on World Food Security	MT(s) .....	Metric Ton(s)
CMD.....	Cassava Mosaic Disease	MTGE .....	Metric Tonnage Grain Equivalent
CRS .....	Congressional Research Service	NARO .....	Uganda's National Agricultural Research Organization
CS.....	Cooperating Sponsor	NSC.....	National Security Council
CSB .....	Corn-Soya Blend	NFDM.....	Nonfat Dry Milk
DA .....	Development Assistance	NIS .....	Newly Independent States of the Former Soviet Union
E&E.....	Bureau for Europe and Eurasia (USAID)	NGO.....	Non-Governmental Organization
ERREC.....	Eritrea Relief and Rehabilitation Commission	OFDA.....	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID)
ERS .....	Economic Research Service (USDA)	OMB .....	Office of Management and Budget
EU .....	European Union	ONAR .....	National Office for Assistance to Refugees and Disasters (Djibouti)
FAC .....	Food Aid Convention	P.L. 480.....	U.S. Public Law 480
FAIR.....	Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act	PRRO .....	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (WFP)
FANTA .....	The Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project	PVO .....	Private Voluntary Organization
FAS .....	Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA)	Section 202(e)....	P.L. 480-Authorized Financial Support for Title II Activities
FAO.....	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Section 416(b)....	Surplus Commodity Donations (Agricultural Act of 1949)
FAO/GIEWS.....	FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture	SUSTAIN.....	Sharing U.S. Technology to Aid in the Improvement of Nutrition
FFE.....	Food for Education	TQSA .....	Total Quality Systems Audit (USDA)
FFP .....	Office of Food for Peace (USAID/BHR)	UNAIDS .....	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
FFPr.....	Food for Progress Program (Food Security Act, 1985)	UNDP.....	United Nations Development Program
FFPIS.....	Food for Peace Information System	UNHCR .....	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
FFW.....	Food for Work	UNICEF .....	United Nations Children's Fund
FTF .....	Farmer-to-Farmer Program of P.L. 480	USAID .....	United States Agency for International Development
FY.....	Fiscal Year	USDA.....	United States Department of Agriculture
GFEI.....	Global Food for Education Initiative	WFP .....	United Nations World Food Program
GTG.....	Government-to-Government	WSB.....	Wheat-Soy Blend
ICRC .....	International Committee of the Red Cross		
IEFR .....	International Emergency Food Reserve		
IO .....	International Organization		
ISA .....	Institutional Strengthening Assistance Grant		
IITA.....	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture		

## LIST OF PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

The following organizations implemented U.S. Government food assistance programs in FY 2000.

ACDI/VOCA .....	Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance	REST .....	Relief Society of Tigray (Ethiopia)
ADRA .....	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	SCF .....	Save the Children Federation, Inc.
AFRICARE .....	Africare	SHARE .....	World SHARE
AIA .....	American International Association of the Hematologists of the World for Children, Inc.	TECHSRV .....	TechnoServe
AKF .....	Aga Khan Foundation	UMCOR .....	United Methodist Committee on Relief
ARC .....	American Red Cross	WFP .....	United Nations World Food Program
ATG .....	Armenian Technology Group	ZO .....	Zamorano School
CARE .....	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.	WVI .....	World Vision International
CARITAS .....	Cáritas del Perú		
CRS .....	Catholic Relief Services—USCC		
DIA .....	Dutch Inter-Church Aid		
DOULOS .....	Doulos Community, Inc.		
EOC .....	Ethiopian Orthodox Church		
FFTP .....	Food for the Poor, Inc.		
FHI .....	Food for the Hungry, Inc.		
FINCA .....	Foundation for International Community Assistance		
GOR .....	Government of Russia		
ICRC .....	International Committee of the Red Cross		
IOCC .....	International Orthodox Christian Charities		
IRC .....	International Rescue Committee		
LWR .....	Lutheran World Relief		
MCI .....	Mercy Corps International		
NPA .....	Norwegian Peoples' Aid		
NRECA .....	National Rural Electric Cooperative Association		
OICI .....	Opportunities Industrialization Centers International, Inc.		
PCI .....	Project Concern International		
PFD .....	Partners for Development		
PRISMA .....	Projects in Agriculture, Rural Industry, Science & Medicine, Inc./Peru		

The goal of reducing hunger is attainable...  
What is needed is leadership, vision,  
and commitment by governments and civil society.  
—U.S. National Progress Report on Implementation  
of U.S. Action Plan on Food Security and  
World Food Summit Commitments

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United States' international food assistance policy reflects our nation's commitment to achieving global food security while promoting U.S. strength, global leadership in agriculture, and positively impacting the U.S. economy. Public Law 480 (P.L. 480), The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, also known as *Food for Peace*, is the principal instrument for U.S. international food assistance. Each title has different objectives and provides commodity assistance to countries at different levels of economic development. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2000, the United States continued its tradition of commitment through food aid programs and partnerships administered throughout the world.

In FY 2000, the United States provided approximately 6 million metric tons (MTs), valued at more than \$1.6 billion, to 92 developing and re-industrializing countries, reaching millions of people worldwide. This assistance reflects both relief efforts and development programs designed to establish long-term strategies for access to adequate nutrition. These programs are administered by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Following is a synopsis of FY 2000 international food assistance activity by the legislative authorities that govern them. For additional information about these programs see Section II of this report.

**P.L. 480 Title I: Trade and Development Assistance**—Approximately 1.2 million MTs of commodities valued at \$233 million were programmed to 12 countries under Title I and Food for Progress programs funded under Title I.

**P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency Programs**—Over \$500 million of emergency food aid to an estimated 35 million beneficiaries. Sixty programs were implemented in 33 countries.

**P.L. 480 Title II: Development Programs**—Over \$400 million of development aid to an estimated 20 million beneficiaries. A total of 103 programs were implemented in 39 countries.

**P.L. 480 Title III: Food for Development**—A total of \$5.4 million of assistance to Mozambique.

**P.L. 480 Title V: Farmer-to-Farmer Initiative**—A total of 788 assignments in 44 food-insecure countries, including 12 New Independent States (NIS) of the former Soviet Union.

**Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949**—More than 3 million MTs of surplus U.S. commodities were moved through programs in 41 countries.

**Food for Progress Act of 1985**—Approximately 377,790 MTs of commodities valued at over \$143 million programmed to 17 countries.

Also during FY 2000, the U.S. Government continued to play an instrumental role in integrated assistance programs, which allow the coordination of funding and other resources from various organizations and agencies to broaden the impact of food aid. In July 2000, President Clinton announced a U.S. commitment of \$300 million to establish the USDA and USAID administered Global Food for Education Initiative (GFEI), a school feeding program for developing nations. Refer to Section II, page 27 for more information about GFEI. In addition, USAID funds (\$10 million) under P.L. 480 Title II helped to support the Leadership and Investment to Fight an Epidemic Initiative (LIFE), a program that supports efforts to contain the AIDS epidemic and to provide a community-oriented response to the crisis. Refer to Section II, page 29 for more information about LIFE. The U.S. Government also used an integrated response to fulfill the needs of people affected by the Horn of Africa Drought. The drought has devastated food supplies and ignited further civil strife in already volatile regions. An inter-agency working group of representatives from appropriate agencies and departments was established to set priorities and to plan for relief activity. Refer to Section II, page 30 for more information about the U.S. Government response to the Horn of Africa Drought.

As our nation marches on into the new millennium, the U.S. Government continues to build on its history of humanitarian response. U.S. representatives will attend the World Food Summit: five years later, a follow-up to the World Food Summit of 1996, which established a worldwide goal of reducing the number of hungry people by half by 2015. Unfortunately, current data indicates that the number of undernourished is falling at a rate of 8 million each year, far below the average rate of 20 million per year needed to reach that target. At the follow-up meeting, world leaders will outline the measures needed to achieve the goal, and make suggestions on how to accelerate progress. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is expected to distribute the most up-to-date information on efforts by nations and the international community during the May 2001 meeting of the FAO Committee on World Food Security (CFS).



Food can be a powerful  
instrument for all the free  
world in building a durable peace.  
—President Dwight D. Eisenhower

## INTRODUCTION

### ***U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE— FRAMEWORK FOR STABILITY***

United States international food assistance programs have evolved from a simple transfer of food to those in need, to a major stimulus for sustained economic development. Enacted in 1954, P.L. 480 was the first permanent peacetime foreign aid program. It ensured a steady supply of agricultural surpluses to be donated to voluntary agencies and foreign governments for relief work and set the stage for our nation's current food aid framework.

The Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, commonly referred to as the “1996 Farm Bill,” re-authorized and amended P.L. 480 to reflect the changing face of U.S. food aid. The following purposes of food aid were identified by this legislation and continue to serve as the focus of USAID and USDA efforts today.

- Combat world hunger and malnutrition, and their causes
- Promote broad-based, equitable, and sustainable development
- Expand international trade
- Develop and expand export markets for U.S. agricultural commodities
- Foster the development of private enterprise and democratic participation in developing countries

Historically, U.S. international food assistance programs have served as a mechanism for channeling American agricultural surpluses to those in need around the world. Our nation's food assistance policy reflects our concern for the less fortunate while promoting U.S. strength and global leadership in agriculture. The agricultural abundance of American farms continues to represent an important resource for emergency relief while promoting long-term food security with mutual benefits for both aid recipients and American citizens. Food aid-supported development activities open up new possibilities for expanding U.S. agricultural and manufacturing markets.

## Global Commitment to Food Security—The U.S. Action Plan

The World Food Summit of 1996, convened by the FAO, provided an international forum to focus attention on efforts to address hunger and food insecurity. The United States, along with 185 other countries, pledged to reduce the number of food-insecure people by half—from over 800 million in 1996, to no more than 400 million by the year 2015.

The summit recognized that food security incorporates not only the traditional idea of ensuring adequate food availability, but also the need for social and economic conditions that enable families to gain access to food, either by producing food themselves or earning income to buy food. In response to the summit, the United States re-affirmed its commitment to improve food aid programs. The result was the *U.S. Action Plan on Food Security: Solutions to Hunger*, released in March 1999, which identifies specific goals designed to improve food security at home and around the globe.

### THE U.S. ACTION PLAN ON FOOD SECURITY INTERNATIONAL PRIORITIES

- *Target a greater portion of food aid to the most needy in chronically food-insecure countries.*
- *Develop and incorporate gender-sensitive analysis and policies into food aid programs.*
- *Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of food aid programs.*

In order to maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of U.S. international food assistance programs in promoting global food security, the *Action Plan* focuses on the most food-insecure countries. Priority is given to recipient countries with policies that promote market economy, gender equality, and food security. In addition, the *Action Plan* attempts to strengthen the coordination of efforts, especially at the country and regional levels, on the qualitative aspects of food aid.

## Empowering Partnerships for Progress

The strength of our nation's international food assistance program is its presence around the world and its numerous organizational partnerships. U.S. Government agencies work in close partnership with private voluntary organizations (PVOs), indigenous organizations, universities, American businesses, international agencies, and other governments. The U.S. Government's relationships with more than 3,500 American companies and over 300 U.S.-based PVOs allow for great creativity and effectiveness in incorporating food into a wide range of development efforts.

Our nation works around the world to improve the lives of citizens of the developing world and to further America's foreign policy interests in expanding democracy and free markets. Overall funding for foreign assistance is less than one-half of one percent of the federal budget, and less than 25 percent of foreign assistance funds are spent on food aid. The following legislative authorities govern international food assistance. For additional information about these programs see Section II of this report.

1. **P.L. 480:** The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, also known as *Food for Peace*, is the principal instrument for U.S. international food assistance. Each title has different objectives and provides commodity assistance to countries at different levels of economic development.
  - **P.L. 480 Title I**—Concessional sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to developing countries and private entities.
  - **P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency and Development Assistance**—Direct donation of U.S. agricultural commodities for emergency relief and development.
  - **P.L. 480 Title III: Food for Development**—Government-to-government grants of agricultural commodities.
  - **P.L. 480 Title V: Farmer-to-Farmer**—Voluntary technical assistance to farmers, farm groups, and agribusinesses.
2. **Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949:** Overseas donations of surplus food and feed grain owned by the USDA Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).
3. **Food for Progress Act of 1985:** Commodity donations offered for emerging democracies and developing countries committed to the introduction or expansion of free enterprise in their agricultural economies.

Titles II and V of P.L. 480 are administered by USAID; Title I of P.L. 480, Section 416 (b), and Food for Progress are administered by USDA.



There is no magic bullet—the causes of food insecurity are complex, and we must respond on a number of fronts. But we are not starting from scratch—we have decades of experience to draw upon...The key is to build partnerships that help us coordinate our efforts, maximize our resources, and ultimately to give more people access to adequate supplies of food.

—Andrew S. Natsios, Administrator, USAID

# I.

## FOOD SECURITY

### *Defining A Long-Term Global Strategy*

Within many societies hunger impedes national economic growth and keeps millions trapped in poverty. The 1990 Farm Bill first identified the concept of food security as an objective of U.S. food assistance programs. In the bill, food security was defined simply as “access by all people at all times to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life.” The USAID *Food Aid and Food Security Policy Paper* (USAID, 1995) and the *U.S. Position Paper for the World Food Summit* (November 1996) further expanded and refined the definition of food security to encompass three dimensions.

1. **ACCESS** by households and individuals to adequate resources to acquire appropriate foods for a nutritious diet.
2. **AVAILABILITY** of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production or imports.
3. **UTILIZATION** of food through adequate diet, water, sanitation, and health care.

Addressing global food security is essential to U.S. strategic interests as it promotes political and economic stability beyond its humanitarian goals. U.S. international food assistance continues to play an important role in achieving global food security.

Providing adequate food for sustenance in times of crisis is necessary and will remain a key task of food assistance programs. Food relief is not, however, sufficient to achieve global food security. Long-term food security requires a comprehensive and targeted food assistance strategy, which promotes social and economic conditions that enable individuals to gain access to food, either by producing it themselves or earning income to buy it.

The food security concept and the commitments established at the World Food Summit serve as planning tools in the U.S. international food assistance framework. In addition, the framework encompasses project management, and monitoring and evaluation objectives, and tracks institutional strengthening needs.

This year, a follow-up meeting, World Food Summit: Five Years Later, will be held at FAO headquarters in Rome, November 5-9, 2001 within the biennial FAO Conference. World leaders will outline the measures needed to achieve the goal of reducing the number of food insecure people to no more than 400 million by 2015, and make suggestions on how to accelerate progress. They are also expected to consider how resources invested in agricultural and rural development could help reduce the number of people suffering from hunger and poverty.

Although progress has been made toward the 1996 summit's goal, food insecurity remains a threat to the well being of many. FAO's *State of Food Insecurity in the World 2000*, estimates that 792 million people in 98 developing nations are still not getting enough food to lead normal, healthy, and active lives. See Appendix 13, page 52 for additional information on progress toward food security measured by the under-five malnutrition and mortality rates in countries currently receiving U.S. food assistance. U.S. international food assistance will continue to meet acute emergency needs in accordance with commitments of the *World Food Summit's Plan of Action*, while continuing efforts that help food-insecure populations develop to the point where they can feed themselves.

## A. Food Security & Nutrition

The global economy produces enough food overall to feed the world's six billion people. However, problems with access and distribution prevent an estimated two billion people—one person in every three—from receiving adequate nutrition.

Linking food aid to food security and nutrition is critical.

Poor nutrition takes its toll when children do not grow at a normal rate, pregnant mothers fail to gain weight, children and adults are lethargic, and development is hindered.

Malnutrition, an indicator of food insecurity, is a consequence of inadequate dietary intake and feeding practices, as well as the lack of sanitation, clean drinking water, and health services that can lead to increased vulnerability and severity of disease. By some estimates, the

### WORLD FOOD SUMMIT\* SEVEN COMMITMENTS TO FOOD SECURITY

1. *Create a peaceful enabling environment with full and equal participation of women and men to ensure food security and poverty eradication.*
2. *Reduce poverty and facilitate access to food.*
3. *Adopt sustainable policies for agriculture, forestry, and rural development.*
4. *Facilitate trade, a key element in food security;*
5. *Improve forecasting and early response to prevent and resolve food security emergencies.*
6. *Promote optimal allocation and use of public and private investment for human resource development.*
7. *Implement, monitor, and follow-up the Summit's Plan of Action at all levels.*

\*Rome 1996

disability and loss of life associated with vitamin and mineral deficiencies may reduce the gross national product of developing countries by as much as five percent per annum.

According to the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) *State of the World's Children 1998*, of the nearly 12 million children under five who die each year in developing countries, 55 percent of the deaths are attributable to malnutrition. Malnutrition hinders future economic productivity and has detrimental implications on the future workforce of a country.

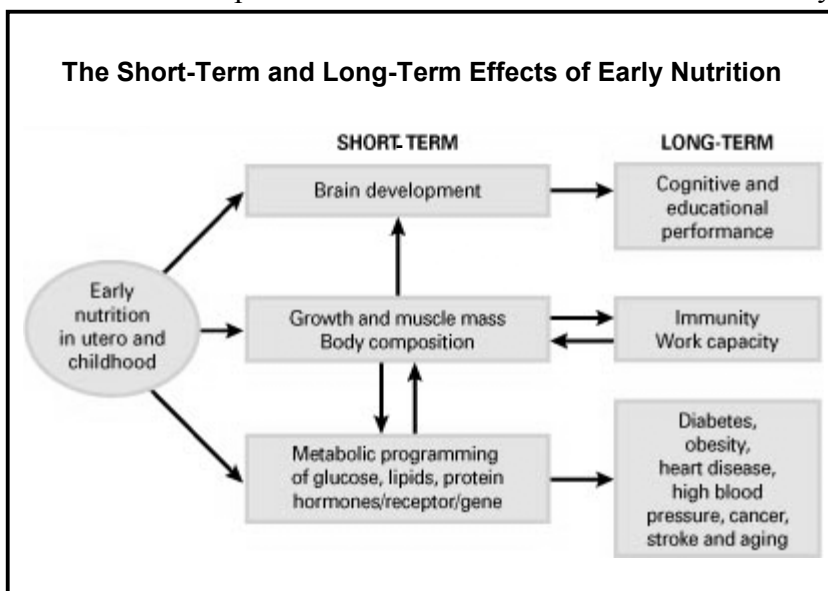
Much food assistance targets children under five years old, as children are among the most vulnerable to the effects of inadequate nutrition. However, malnutrition can start before birth. For example, UNICEF reports that in Asia, where half of all children are underweight, 60 percent of women of childbearing age are underweight. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the proportion of underweight women is

20 percent. Thus, many interventions also target pregnant and lactating women, to support stronger children who will enjoy more productive lives as adults.

U.S. international food assistance remains at the forefront to improve the nutritional status of women and children. Food security is central to the concept of sustainable development, and freedom from hunger and malnutrition may be seen as a fundamental yardstick for measuring this progress.

## B. Causes of Food Insecurity

If the world is currently producing enough food to feed its entire population adequately, why, then, haven't we eliminated hunger? There is no one answer to that question—the causes of food insecurity are varied and complex.



**Source:** *Ending Malnutrition by 2020: An agenda for change in the millennium*, final report to the ACC/SCN by the Commission on the Nutrition Challenges of the 21st Century, February 2000, Figure 3, p. 19; Figure 4, p. 20. Adapted from A.C.J. Ravelli et al., "Glucose tolerance in adults after prenatal exposure to famine," *The Lancet*, 351 (9097) copyrighted by *The Lancet*, January 1998.

Many factors conspire to create food-insecure situations.

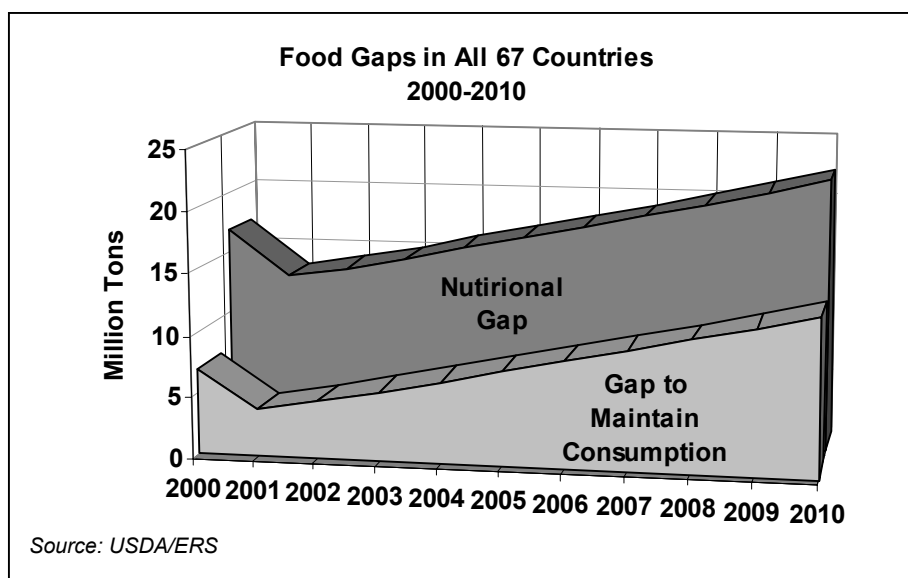
- Poverty
- Low agricultural productivity
- Environmental depredation
- Rapid population growth
- Natural disasters
- Armed conflict
- Poor health and sanitation conditions
- Poor infrastructure
- Failed economic policies
- Cultural traditions

These factors are often interconnected, creating complex scenarios that affect the attainment of food security. At the national level, food insufficiencies may be due to inadequate agricultural production and/or inabilities to import foodstuffs. Civil unrest or inadequate infrastructure can disrupt or prevent the development of distribution networks even when food is available within a country or region. Finally, social conditions and cultural norms often prevent adequate access to and/or utilization of food, especially by women. Appropriate agricultural and trade policy, investment in rural infrastructure, improved sanitation, health care, and education all contribute to better nutrition and long-term food security.

## C. Constraints to Food Assistance

### 1. Food Aid Needs and Availability

The USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) estimates both long-term global food aid needs and the future availability of food aid. The USDA/ERS *Food Security Assessment* (December 2000) projects that the *average* per capita food consumption for 67 low-income countries will increase in the next decade. However, for the 67 countries as a whole the gap to maintain per capita consumption will increase 80 percent to 12.7 million tons in 2010, while the



nutritional gap (the gap to meet minimum nutritional requirements) will expand 30 percent to more than 22 million tons. The distribution gap, in which the impact of unequal incomes is taken into account, is expected to widen by 21 percent and exceed 31 million tons in 2010.



Thus, the number of hungry people is projected to decline in the next decade, yet the poorest will suffer more intense poverty and malnutrition.

## 2. *Natural Disaster and Complex Emergency Food Aid Requirements*

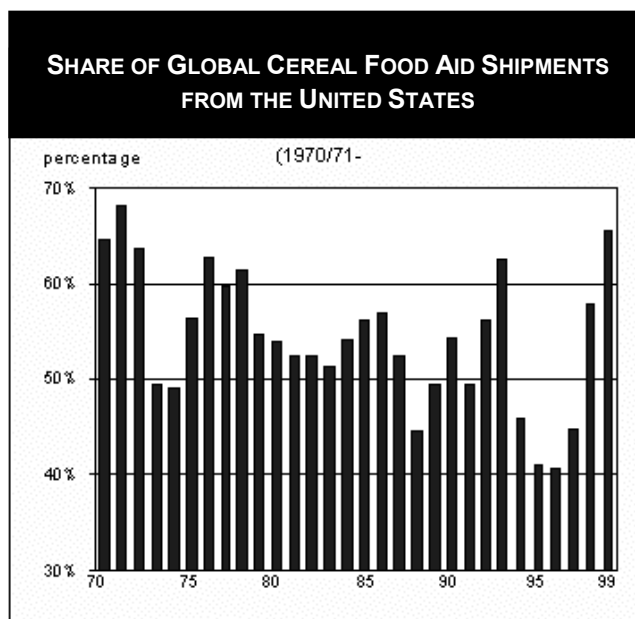
Natural disasters such as the floods in Honduras and drought in the Horn of Africa, and complex emergencies, such as civil strife and post-conflict repercussions, continued to place a burden on food security in many countries and continue to trend upwards. A U.S. Government emergency response must ensure that critical food needs of people affected by natural disasters and complex emergencies are effectively met. Natural disasters, protracted refugee operations, and complex civil emergencies almost always lead to food insecurity for the affected population. Due to war or natural catastrophe, coping mechanisms are typically strained and resources exhausted, warranting external intervention to offset the inability of the affected population to meet their basic needs. The lengthy nature of most crises further compounds people's ability to adapt because of physical insecurity, leading in some cases to constant movement, which affects their ability to plant food crops or gain employment.

In 1999, the World Food Program (WFP), the food aid arm of the United Nations and a major recipient of U.S. international food aid, delivered 3.4 million tons of food to victims of natural disasters and complex emergencies in 82 countries. Beneficiaries of this aid included 41 million victims of natural disasters such as earthquakes, and severe floods and drought and 29 million internally displaced people, refugees, and returnees. These beneficiaries lost their homes due to civil war and political conflict. They either fled their countries or they moved within them.

Future emergency food needs are difficult to predict. However, natural disasters always occur, and political instability around the world will continue to create complex emergencies. Emergency food aid needs should continue to require a large proportion of overall food assistance.

## 3. *Global Availability of Food Aid*

The Food Aid Convention (FAC) is an agreement among seven countries and the European Union to provide a minimum flow of cereals as food aid. A recent renegotiation of the treaty, issued for signature in July 1999, has improved its structure and commitment levels to make it a more effective mechanism for



Source: FAO/GIEWS, *Food Outlook No.5, November 2000*

managing global food aid flows. Reforms included the following.

- Permitting contributions to be expressed in terms of monetary value as well as quantity.
- Permitting transport and other operational costs to be counted towards a member's minimum annual contribution.
- Broadening the list of products eligible for consideration as donated food aid.
- Limits on the use of concessional food assistance loans.

According to FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (FAO/GIEWS), *Food Outlook No.5, November 2000*, preliminary indications suggest that cereal food aid shipments in 2000/01 could reach 10 million tons, close to estimated volume for 1999. Shipments to the Russian Federation are forecast to decrease sharply, following this year's improved harvest in that country. However, food aid needs are expected to be larger: mostly in Africa, but also in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the southern countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (the former USSR).

Cereal shipments from the United States rose to 6.7 million tons in 1999/2000, accounting for nearly 65 percent of the world total, up from 58 percent in 1998/99, due in part to large donations to the Russian Federation. This high level of shipments from the United States is unusual and not expected to continue. See Appendix 11, page 50.

Since the enactment of P.L. 480 in 1954  
more than \$50 billion has financed  
372 million tons of food to countries in need.

## II.

# U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE

### *Program Descriptions & FY 2000 Accomplishments*

Our nation has a long and generous tradition of using its agricultural bounty to assist the victims of manmade and natural disasters, as well as to support long-term development. The U.S. international food assistance flows from programs authorized by three major laws: P.L. 480 (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954), Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, and the Food for Progress Act of 1985. Each of these programs was re-authorized by the 1996 Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform (FAIR) Act, more commonly known as the 1996 Farm Bill.

#### **A. Public Law 480**

The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, P.L. 480, is the principal instrument for U.S. international food assistance. Food for Peace is the common name for P.L. 480, which has three food aid titles. Each title has different objectives and provides commodity assistance to countries at different levels of economic development. The P.L. 480 program is operated jointly by the USDA and USAID.

##### ***1. P.L. 480 Title I: Trade and Development Assistance***

P.L. 480 Title I is a concessional sales program to promote exports of agricultural commodities from the United States and to foster broad-based sustainable development in recipient countries. The program provides export financing over payment periods of up to 30 years, low interest rates, and maximum grace periods on payments of principal of up to five years. Private entities such as the World Bank, including agricultural trade organizations, as well as developing country governments, are authorized to participate in the program.

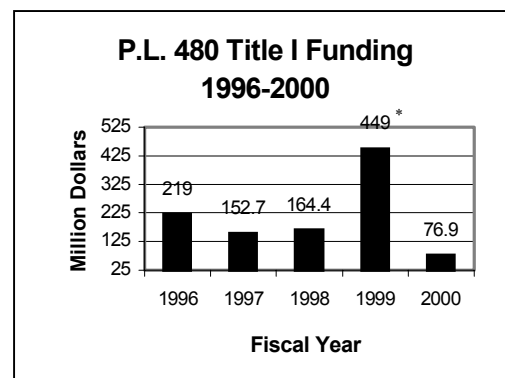
Countries eligible for the Title I program are those developing countries experiencing a shortage of foreign exchange earnings and difficulty meeting all of their food needs through commercial channels. The factors that determine priorities for country allocations include food needs, potential for becoming a commercial U.S. market, and likely improvement of food security through agricultural projects and economic measures. The allocations take into account changing economic and foreign policy situations, market development opportunities, existence of adequate storage facilities, and possible disincentives to local agricultural production.

Title I agreements also stipulate the development objectives and activities the recipient country will undertake. Local currencies received under Title I sales agreements may be used in carrying out activities under Section 104 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. Activities in the recipient country for which these local currencies may be used include developing new markets for U.S. agricultural commodities on a mutually beneficial basis, paying U.S. obligations, and supporting agricultural development or research.

Under Title I, commodities, primarily bulk corn, wheat, soybeans, and rice are purchased in the U.S. market and distributed or sold by the developing country government in its local markets. The local currency sale proceeds are used to support development objectives stated in the agreement.

***a. P.L. 480 Title I: Highlights***

For FY 2000, concessional sales and donations of about 1.2 million MTs of commodities valued at \$233 million were programmed to 12 countries under Title I and the Food for Progress program using Title I funds. This total includes Title I-funded Food for Progress donations of about 268,000 MTs of commodities valued at approximately \$83 million. See Appendix 3: USDA Title I & USAID Title III Programs: Summary Budget, Commodity, and Tonnage Tables on page 38.



\*1999 total includes major program of over \$250 million for Russia.

## 2. *P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency and Development Assistance*

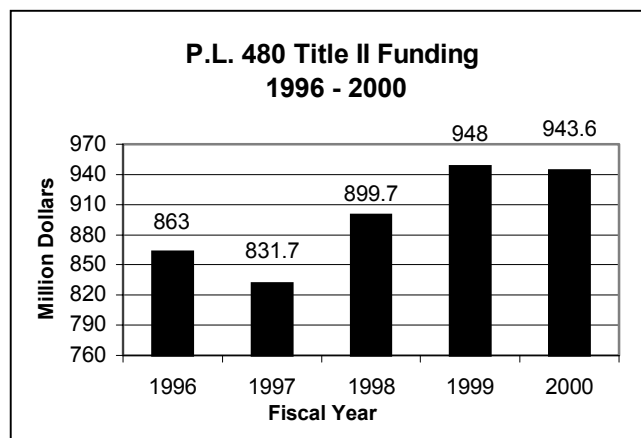
USAID DEVELOPMENT GOALS	
1.	<i>Broad-based Economic Growth and Agricultural Development</i>
2.	<i>Governance and Democracy</i>
3.	<i>Education and Training</i>
4.	<i>Population and Health</i>
5.	<i>Environment</i>
6.	<i>Save Lives, Reduce Suffering and Restore Potential Development</i>
7.	<i>USAID—A Premier Development Agency</i>

The bulk of U.S. International Food Aid flows through targeted relief operations and development projects under Title II, administered by USAID. Title II programs address two objectives: food aid to vulnerable groups in emergency situations and long-term development programs to improve food security. Implementation of emergency and development (non-emergency) food assistance activities supports broader USAID goals. Emergency relief activities during and after man-made and natural disasters directly support USAID's goal of saving lives and reducing suffering.

Title II-funded development programs promote agricultural improvements that are critical to long-term food security, along with improved health and household nutrition to ensure sustainable development. Other components of development activities support education and training with a targeted emphasis on opportunities for women and girls.

Title II development activities most closely adhere to a number of regulations: environmental, ensuring any projects minimize adverse environmental impacts including erosion, water, or air pollution; and a periodic economic analysis to ensure that food aid does not act as a disincentive to host-country agricultural production and markets, and assurance that adequate storage facilities are available to safeguard donated commodities. USAID Missions are instrumental in efforts to better integrate Title II activities with other USAID resources and increase participation by national/local governments in supporting development activities. The Missions work with BHR/FFP to design, manage, and monitor Title II programs. The result is increased collaboration among USAID Missions, PVOs, international organizations, and other food assistance donors leading to improved program quality, and often a reduction in cost.

Title II projects in recipient countries are implemented by a variety of cooperating sponsors (CSs) who specialize in humanitarian relief and development assistance. These include PVOs, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international organizations (IOs). USAID's major implementing partner for delivering emergency food assistance is WFP; the United States is WFP's largest food aid donor.



The Title II budget is divided into emergency and development (non-emergency) activities. In

#### ONLINE TOOLS FOR FOOD AID MANAGEMENT

*During FY 2000 online tools were developed or updated to serve as more useful resources for the food-aid community.*

**Food Aid Management (FAM).** A technical support and resource center for U.S.-based CSs. FAM's mission is to promote the efficient and effective use of food aid resources. In addition to the Food Security Resource Center, FAM offers field groups access to information from anywhere in the world 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The FAM web address is [www.foodaid.org](http://www.foodaid.org). Updates to the site include the following.

- **Listserve.** FAM moderates 5 listservs (free e-mail discussion tools) to facilitate communication among FAM's working groups. Topics include Commodity Management, Environment, Local Capacity Building, Monetization, and Monitoring & Evaluation.
- **Training Calendar.** A calendar (updated quarterly) of programs offered by various organizations working in the food security sector with links to additional information and contacts.
- **Health & Nutrition Indicator Review.** This report was added to the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) toolkit, a resource for the design of effective M&E components of food aid programs.
- **Food Forum Online.** This quarterly newsletter is now available online.

**USAID Commodity Reference Guide Online.** This reference provides information on food commodities distributed under Title II of Public Law 480 (P.L. 480), as amended. In addition to nutritional and other information on specific commodities, the guide has been updated to include practical steps for ration selection in food aid programs including the following.

- Maternal and child health and nutrition programs
- Non-emergency humanitarian assistance programs
- Food for Work (FFW) programs
- Food for Education programs
- Emergency feeding programs

The complete updated guide is available online at [www.usaid.gov/hum\\_response/crg/intro.htm](http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/crg/intro.htm). This guide serves as a working tool that will continue to be optimized based on field comments.

recent years the increasing number of complex crises and natural disasters necessitating emergency relief, together with increased demands for non-emergency activities, has strained limited food assistance budgets. Yet, emergency and development activities are not mutually exclusive. USAID places increasing emphasis on linking emergency relief with development strategies for longer-term food security in crisis-prone regions. Thus, the Title II emergency portfolio includes some development-oriented transitional activities. Similarly, the non-emergency development portfolio includes both building local capacity to respond to famine and natural disasters, and providing a safety net for orphans, the elderly, the infirm, and the disabled.

Title II activity levels are subject to five mandates set forth in Sections 203 and 204 of P.L. 480 Title II. These mandates are described in Appendix 9, page 48.

#### a. P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency Programs

The objective of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food aid is to meet critical food needs of targeted vulnerable groups. In particular, the Office of Food for Peace aims to maintain or improve the nutritional status of refugees, internally displaced families, or those who lose their land or livelihoods because of natural or complex humanitarian emergencies. Emergency humanitarian food interventions are implemented primarily by WFP and U.S. PVOs with most food going to women and children. The volatile circumstances in which

humanitarian assistance is provided often pose obstacles to reaching identified targeted groups in need. Access to beneficiaries is often limited due to security constraints or lack of infrastructure. Despite this challenge, Title II programs provided over \$500 million of

emergency food aid to an estimated 35 million beneficiaries in FY 2000. Sixty programs were implemented in 33 countries. See Appendix 4, page 39 for more information.

Emergency relief activities may be general distribution programs or targeted to vulnerable groups. Targeted feeding may be carried out through one or more possible components such as:

- Supplementary feeding;
- Therapeutic feeding, and
- Food for work.

USAID emergency operations often combine components and adapt to address local needs and conditions. Relief interventions are designed and refined as the emergency evolves to minimize dependence on food aid. Needs assessments help determine the correct level of aid and the best choices for activity components. Assessments may consider beneficiaries' available coping mechanisms, poverty level, local market environment, and/or nutritional status as indicators to determine food aid needs.

In addition, targeting food aid ensures relief reaches the most vulnerable populations within the larger group affected by the emergency. Emergency activities most frequently target the following population.

- Pregnant and lactating women
- Children, especially those under five
- Orphans or unaccompanied children
- Elderly, infirm, and handicapped
- Those identified as malnourished

Although beneficiaries include victims of natural disasters, such as floods or drought, the majority of programs address complex humanitarian situations frequently caused by civil strife. Most food aid beneficiaries are refugees or internally displaced people, primarily malnourished children, women, orphans, unaccompanied children, and the elderly.

#### P.L. 480 TITLE II: FY 2000 EMERGENCY SPOTLIGHT

##### ***Floods in South and Southeast Asia Emergency Assistance***

*Early, prolonged, and heavy monsoons in July 2000 caused extensive flooding in much of South and Southeast Asia. In particular, the floodwaters impacted areas of western Bangladesh, northern and northeastern India, and the Mekong River Basin area in Southeast Asia. Official reports estimated that more than 35 million people were affected, and indicated extensively damaged agriculture, infrastructure, and personal property.*

*Total U.S. Government humanitarian assistance in FY 2000 and FY 2001 for the current flood disaster totals \$8,117,289. Of this assistance, USAID/FFP has provided more than 9,400 MTs of emergency food assistance valued at \$4,310,085.*

<u>Country</u>	<u>Partner</u>	<u>Funding</u>
<b>Bangladesh</b>	CARE	\$150,000
<b>Cambodia</b>	WFP	\$1,300,000
<b>India</b>	CARE and CRS	\$2,860,085
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$4,310,085</b>

*Note: This table includes all disaster response-related expenditures, but does not include funding for mitigation and preparedness programs in flood-affected countries. \*This figure includes \$25,000 provided by USAID/OFDA on August 4, 2000 in response to a separate, cyclone-related flood disaster in central Vietnam*

*Source: USAID/BHR/OFDA*

***b. P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency Program Highlights***

Title II programs provided over \$500 million of emergency relief assistance in FY 2000. A total of 61 Title II emergency programs were implemented in 34 countries. Twenty-seven programs were implemented through grants to PVOs and 34 programs were implemented through donations to WFP. See Appendix 4, page 39 for more information.

The following activities and accomplishments are illustrative of P.L. 480 Title II emergency programs for FY 2000.

**Balkans.** As the spring harvest, the decrease in winter expenditures (such as heating fuel), and increased employment improved the overall food security outlook in the UN-controlled Kosovo region of Serbia, Title II cooperating sponsors CRS, MCI, and WFP addressed the need to maximize the impact of food assistance to those families still in need. 202(e) funds were provided to assist in strengthening the capacity of local Centers for Social Welfare, which became key components of a strategy to efficiently use food assistance as part of an essential social safety net.

**Indonesia.** Since 1998, FFP/EP has provided assistance to areas affected by the droughts and economic crisis of 1997-98. Three PVO partners focused their activities on urban areas in FY 2000. Their activities included: Food for Work (FFW) projects providing short-term employment while contributing to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure and health-sanitation facilities; general free food distributions and school feeding programs to reach schoolchildren and adults unable to work; and a supplementary feeding program to maintain the nutritional status of lactating and pregnant women, children under five, and the elderly. By December 2000, FFP assisted Indonesia in phasing out emergency programming and commencing Title II-funded Transitional Activity Program activities.

**Sierra Leone.** From 1991 to 1999 the civil war in Sierra Leone is estimated to have claimed over 20,000 lives and forced around a million and a half people from their homes. During FY 2000, four cooperating sponsors, CARE, CRS, WFP, and WVI provided Title II emergency food assistance to war-affected beneficiaries. Examples of activities include Food-for-Work and Food-for-Agriculture projects, as well as Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding for extremely vulnerable individuals, primarily recent IDPs. Over 2.5 million beneficiaries were reached in Sierra Leone in FY2000, with Title II assistance totalling over \$23.8 million.

***c. P.L. 480 Title II: Development Programs***

Title II development programs focus on promoting food security in non-emergency settings through activities implemented by PVOs such as World Vision International (WVI) and Save the Children Federation, Inc. (SCF), and international and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) such as the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC), and United Nations Agencies such as UNICEF and the WFP. Title II non-emergency programs are



a flexible resource that can be used in needy countries for direct feeding, or monetizing to generate local currency for development activities. The commodities programmed through Title II development activities support activities that improve household nutrition and agricultural productivity. Title II programs focus on two main activities plus three other special areas of emphasis.

1. **Health and household nutrition** activities directly support proven interventions for child survival and better household nutrition. These include promotion of breast-feeding, immunization against preventable childhood diseases, better-balanced dietary practices, increasing micronutrient consumption, and prenatal care.
2. **Agricultural productivity** activities support increased productivity through technical assistance and training to small farmers and their families. This area promotes sustainable farming practices, more productive and diversified farming systems, improved post-harvest management, and marketing, and improved natural resource management. Food-for-work activities are designed to improve a farming community's physical resources by mobilizing the labor of the rural poor to construct small-scale irrigation and drainage systems and infrastructure for soil and water conservation.
3. **Other activities**
  - **Education** (Food for Education [FFE]) activities integrate school feeding programs with other efforts to improve the quality of teaching (staff and curriculum) as well as school infrastructure. Since female education is a key marker of development, FFE activities also promote increased female school participation and advancement to higher levels.

**P.L. 480 TITLE II: FY 2000  
DEVELOPMENT SPOTLIGHT**

***India: Better Nutrition, Better Health***

*Of the 200 million children in the world who are chronically malnourished, an estimated 73 million live in rural India. In this Asian country CARE's project aims to reduce deaths and malnutrition by bridging the gap between health knowledge and practice.*

*The project reaches 8 million women and children in 123,000 villages, where care provides food to combat malnutrition's immediate effects and works on sustainable solutions to empower individuals and communities to help themselves over the long term.*

*CARE establishes local committees to discuss supply issues related to vaccines, medicines, educational materials, and equipment as well as to review progress and address unresolved issues," says Tom Alcedo, CARE's director in India. "The committees prepare plans that facilitate coordination between government health posts, nurse midwives and community health workers. CARE provides food to the most vulnerable people but the goal is to enhance the quality of health care and reduce malnutrition. Through a process of training health workers, providing technical assistance, and organizing communities, we are making progress and saving lives.*

*For more information about CARE visit [www.care.org](http://www.care.org).*

- **Humanitarian assistance**, general relief provided through the non-emergency food assistance programs, provides safety nets to especially vulnerable populations. Frequently, humanitarian assistance is provided in conjunction with other development activities. This aid is generally provided through direct feeding programs and targets individuals unable to take advantage of development activities in their communities—orphans, the elderly, patients in hospices and hospitals, and HIV/AIDS victims/families.
- **Micro-enterprise** undertakings constitute only a small percentage of the Title II development portfolio and often target women. These activities expand opportunities for productive activities, which, in turn, increase incomes and improve access to food. Such credit programs also teach valuable lessons in business practices, group decision-making, and leadership.

*d. P.L. 480 Title II: Development Program Highlights*

MONETIZATION PROGRAMS FOR DEVELOPMENT
<p><i>Monetization, the sale of Title II agricultural commodities by CSs to one or more buyers in a foreign market, is an important tool used to generate proceeds for use in food security programs and as a development tool.</i></p> <p><i>As a development tool, CSs market commodities in small lots to encourage participation by traders. Their participation opens markets and makes them more competitive while encouraging movement of commodities to communities where they are most needed.</i></p> <p><i>Over the last several years there has been an increase in Title II development programs supported by proceeds from commodity sales. During FY 2000, 53.2 percent of Title II commodities were monetized compared with 40.5 percent in 1997.</i></p>

Title II programs provided over \$400 million of development aid to an estimated 20 million beneficiaries in FY 2000. A total of 103 Title II development programs were implemented in 39 countries. Seventy-six programs were implemented through grants to PVOs and 27 programs were implemented through a block grant to WFP. See Appendix 5, page 41 for more information. The following examples of Title II development programs demonstrate the variety of non-emergency activities implemented and their significant impact on food security.

**Bangladesh.** Half of the country's 127 million inhabitants do not have access to sufficient food to lead an active and healthy life. Historically, Title II supported CARE and WFP activities in Bangladesh. With the addition of World Vision Inc., the Title II allocation for Bangladesh in FY 2000 is approximately \$50 million consisting of

201,000 tons of food aid. The CARE program, funded by annual sales of 120,000 MTs of wheat, creates jobs for landless laborers on rural roads, plants trees, and protects slopes to mitigate against future flood devastation. As a result, income and crop production, disaster prevention infrastructure, and primary school education are improving for the rural poor.

**Guatemala.** In 1998, two-thirds of Guatemala's indigenous children under five years of age were chronically malnourished. The U.S. Government-funded Title II program is the prime instrument for outreach to the rural indigenous poor. A top U.S. foreign policy priority in Guatemala is the success of the 1996 Peace Accords and Title II activities are supporting the peace process. The program's cooperating sponsors, CARE, CRS, Save the Children Federation, and World SHARE used a total of 73,170 MTs of commodities in FY 2000. A monthly ration and a health and nutrition education program will be provided to over 85,000 mothers and 100,000 children under the age of three. Food for work, benefiting over 80,000 laborers and their dependents, will construct soil conservation structures, community nurseries, and watershed protection, and will repair roads, schools, and clinics. A total of 3,000 small loans will be provided to program participants. Furthermore, 16,000 small farmers will be provided with training and technical assistance on agricultural production, small-scale irrigation infrastructures, and post-harvest grain storage.

**Mozambique.** Title II development programs are playing a critical role in the successful emergence from war to a peacetime economy. The programs are implemented by six organizations: Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), AFRICARE, CARE, Food for the Hungry International (FHI), Save the Children Federation (SCF), and World Vision International (WVI). Together they are improving rural food security and the health and nutrition of women and children. In FY 2001, over 65,000 MTs of U.S. wheat and vegetable oil will be sold to generate local currencies to fund these programs. Programs are benefiting over 300,000 rural households by rapidly improving incomes, agricultural production, new enterprises, and new markets. In addition, programs are upgrading nutritional practices and control of diarrheal diseases while creating sustainable organizations for addressing nutrition and food security at the village level.

**Uganda.** In the early 1990s, a new form of cassava mosaic disease (CMD) created devastating losses of cassava, which is a main staple in the local diet. Cassava is drought-resistant and crops function as a "food bank" because it can be left in the ground for two to three years without harvesting. Cassava production declined 40 percent by 1997, creating severe economic hardship for the 15 million farms and depriving the Ugandans of an important food staple.

In response to the crisis, USAID Uganda supported basic research by the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and Uganda's National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO), which led to the development of disease-resistant cassava varieties. The Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA) team in Uganda, supported by P.L. 480 Title II, sponsored the distribution of these improved cassava varieties to farms. Using over \$1 million generated by the sale of U.S.

commodities, an ACDI/VOCA team brought the new varieties to farmers. In the ACDI/VOCA target areas, cassava production increased from under 1,000 MTs in 1997 to 342,000 MTs in 2000.

*e. P.L. 480 Title II: Other Programs*

***Section 202(e) and Institutional Strengthening Assistance (ISA) Grants***

USAID administers Section 202(e) of P.L. 480 and the Institutional Strengthening Assistance (ISA) grants for its CSs. Given the key role of these partners in food aid programs, strengthening their capacities is an investment in improved management. These grants have led to significant improvements in Title II program design and implementation, as well as better training, impact monitoring, and generation of better quality results reviews.

**Section 202(e)** funds are used primarily to support in-country administrative and managerial capacity to manage food assistance programs. In FY 2000, total Section 202(e) funds programmed amounted to \$28 million including WFP assistance totaling about \$10 million. Funds have been used to develop computer-based information systems to improve food delivery logistics, commodity tracking, and impact assessment. Funds have also covered expenses associated with better identification of food-insecure populations, as well as regular monitoring of program impacts and conducting environmental evaluations.

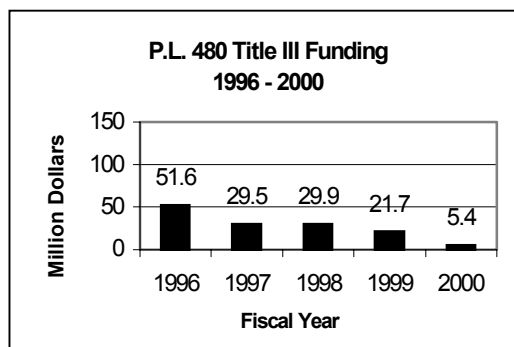
**Institutional Strengthening Assistance (ISA)** grants have been instrumental in building the capacity of CS headquarters' staffs to provide better accountability and oversight for their diverse multi-year food assistance activities. In FY 2000, ISA grants totaled \$5 million.

***3. P.L. 480 Title III: Food for Development***

The P.L. 480 Title III program is a key USAID instrument for enhancing food security in the least developed countries. Under Title III the U.S. Government donates agricultural commodities to the recipient country and arranges for and pays the costs of purchasing, processing, and transporting the commodities to the port or point of entry in the recipient country. The donated commodities are sold on the domestic market, and revenue generated from the sale in the recipient countries is used to support programs of economic development. Since Title III is a government-to-government program, it provides USAID with an opportunity to address critical policy constraints within the context of the national governments' food security and overall development agendas while promoting agricultural policy reforms to encourage food production.

*a. P.L. 480 Title III: Food for Development Program Highlights*

Since 1995, P.L. 480 Title III programs have been centered on countries most in need of food. Title III programs totaled \$5.4 million in FY 2000 and assisted Mozambique. The FY 1999 funds originally planned for Eritrea were carried over into FY 2000 pending resolution of issues with the government. The Administration did not request FY 2000 or FY 2001 funding for P.L. 480 Title III.



*4. P.L. 480 Title V: Farmer-to-Farmer*

The Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) Initiative, authorized under Title V of P.L. 480, was established in 1986 and was re-authorized by the 1996 Farm Bill. The Office of Private and Voluntary

Cooperation, in USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Response (USAID/BHR/PVC), manages the program. FTF provides voluntary technical assistance—American volunteer farmers and agricultural professionals—on a people-to-people basis to farmers, farm groups, and agribusinesses to improve production, processing, marketing, and distribution of agricultural commodities and stimulate private enterprise, agricultural cooperatives, and associations.

FARMER-TO-FARMER VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENTS NIS COUNTRIES FY 2000	
Armenia	24
Azerbaijan	26
Belarus	2
Georgia	26
Kazakhstan	35
Kyrgyz Republic	34
Moldova	17
Russia	150
Tajikistan	16
Turkmenistan	16
Ukraine	36
Uzbekistan	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>427</b>

In 1991, a special initiative of the FTF program was authorized as one of the first U.S. assistance programs for the New Independent States (NIS) of the former Soviet Union, and it continues to operate in all of the NIS countries. This program will continue through September 2003.

*a. P.L. 480 Title V: Farmer-to-Farmer Highlights*

This year, volunteers undertook a total of 788 assignments in 44 food-insecure countries. In 12 NIS countries, 427 assignments were completed. In 31 countries in Africa, Asia and the Near East (ANE), and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), volunteers completed an additional 361 assignments. Total P.L. 480 funding for FY 2000 FTF activities was \$10.87 million. Following are examples of FTF programs.

**Ethiopia.** FTF volunteers worked with the Livestock Marketing Authority of Ethiopia to prepare guidelines on livestock grading and meat inspection respectively. The Marketing Development Authority is a government institution established in June 1998 to initiate policies, quality control directives, establish quarantine stations, and other related activities at a national level regarding livestock products in Ethiopia. As a new

FARMER-TO-FARMER VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENTS NON-NIS COUNTRIES FY 2000		
Africa	Burkina Faso	1
	Ethiopia	40
	Ghana	4
	Kenya	8
	Morocco	1
	Mozambique	2
	Tanzania	2
	Uganda	11
	Zambia	3
	Zimbabwe	29
	<b>Subtotal Africa</b>	<b>101</b>
ANE	Bangladesh	20
	India	16
	Mongolia	17
	Nepal	24
	Philippines	1
	West Bank	9
	<b>Subtotal ANE</b>	<b>87</b>
LAC	Argentina	5
	Bolivia	46
	Brazil	13
	Dominican Republic	2
	Ecuador	13
	El Salvador	10
	Guatemala	2
	Guyana	9
	Haiti	15
	Honduras	23
	Jamaica	6
	Mexico	13
	Nicaragua	3
	Panama	1
	Paraguay	2
	Uruguay	10
	<b>Subtotal LAC</b>	<b>173</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>361</b>

institution, these guidelines were of paramount importance to effectively discharge the responsibilities of the Authority and improve efficiency and quality of work of the Authority in their effort to increase livestock exports and hence increase national income through the export trade.

**Guyana.** FTF volunteers are working with Friendship Farmers Land Cooperative, a 60-member cooperative, to improve marketing, diversify production of marketable vegetables, and reduce reliance on one or two crops. They are also helping the farmers minimize chemical pesticide use through new intercropping systems, which naturally counter many pests. As a result of the volunteer assistance, the farmers have increased their incomes by 20-25 percent. In addition, a volunteer submitted a proposal and was awarded a three-year, \$30,000 grant from the USDA to work with the farmers on drought resistant sweet potato varieties. Through this grant, the farmers have been able to build a climate-controlled storage shed and purchase several boat motors to assist with the transportation of the crops.

**Kazakhstan.** With FTF volunteer assistance, Kazakhstan Community Loan Fund (KCLF) improved its monitoring capacity to manage small business support loans to members, increasing the repayment rate to 98 percent and realized a 236

percent profit. In 1999, KCLF served more than 2,700 active clients. A total of \$2 million has been disbursed through 9,900 loans. Small businesses are now a very profitable element of KCLF's lending portfolio.

**Nepal.** The Nepal Coffee Co. Pvt. Ltd has been able to create savings worth \$2,300 through reduction in loss during storage of green beans by adopting improved storage practices, as recommended by the volunteers, using gunnysacks and wooden planks.

**Zimbabwe.** The Mupambatye Women's Group/Co-op tripled their peanut butter production after a FTF volunteer helped them purchase two new peanut butter mills. The 10 women members are enjoying increased quarterly profit distributions of \$15.09 versus the \$11.84 they received this same quarter last year and an increased profit level of 27 percent.

## B. Section 416(b): Surplus Commodities

The Agricultural Act of 1949 authorizes the donation of surplus food and feed grain owned by the USDA Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). Surplus food is shipped overseas under Section 416(b) for assistance programs in developing countries. Surplus commodities acquired by the CCC as a result of price support operations may be made available under Section 416(b) if they cannot be sold or otherwise disposed of without disruption of price support programs or at competitive world prices. These donations are not permitted to reduce the amounts of commodities traditionally donated to domestic feeding programs or agencies, prevent the fulfillment of any agreement entered into under a payment-in-kind program, or disrupt normal commercial sales.

### 1. *Section 416(b): Surplus Commodities Highlights*

Section 416(b) programs provided 3,145,090 MTs of commodities in FY 2000. Programs were implemented in 41 countries. Following are examples of Section 416(b) agreements.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina.** The United States signed FY 2000 Section 416(b) agreements with United Methodist Committee On Relief (UMCOR), International Rescue Committee (IRC), and Mercy Corp International (MCI), a consortium of PVOs, for the donation of wheat for monetization in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The agreement with UMCOR provides for approximately 24,000 MTs of wheat. UMCOR, IRC, and MCI will use the proceeds to assist internally displaced persons, returned refugees, and other vulnerable groups by providing loans, agricultural training inputs, and technical assistance.

**Guyana.** The United States signed a FY 2000 Section 416(b) agreement with the government of Guyana, for the donation of wheat, soybean meal, and corn for monetization in Guyana. The agreement provides for approximately 3,800 MTs of wheat, 6,000 MTs of soybean meal, and 3,000 MTs of corn. The proceeds will be used to rehabilitate and maintain agricultural infrastructure in Guyana.

**Moldova.** The United States signed a FY 2000 Section 416(b) agreement with a PVO, International Partnership for Human Development, for the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities. The agreement provides up to 10,000 MTs of U.S. commodities—wheat flour as well as rice and vegetable oil, and related ocean transportation costs. The commodities will be used to implement a third 6-month direct feeding program to distribute 6,000 MTs of donated bread flour in the form of pasta to low income families and approximately 160,000 pensioners.

## C. Food for Progress

The USDA-administered Food for Progress (FFPr) program, authorized under the Food for Progress Act of 1985, assists developing countries, and particularly emerging democracies

“that have made commitments to introduce or expand free enterprise elements in their agricultural economies through changes in commodity pricing, marketing, input availability, distribution, and private sector involvement.” Food for Progress agreements can be signed with governments or with PVOs, non-profit agriculture organizations, cooperatives, intergovernmental organizations, or other private entities.

The Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (FAIR Act) extended the authority for the Food for Progress program to provide assistance in the administration and monitoring of food assistance programs to strengthen private sector agriculture in recipient countries through FY 2002 at an annual level of 500,000 MTs of food commodities and up to \$30 million in CCC funds for transport and \$10 million for administrative costs. The authority was also expanded to include intergovernmental organizations in Food for Progress programming, to make sales on credit terms to all eligible countries in addition to the former Soviet Union, and to include the provision of technical assistance for monetization programs.

**FOOD FOR PROGRESS FY 2000 SPOTLIGHT  
THE AMERICAN RED CROSS  
PROVIDES A SAFETY NET IN CENTRAL ASIA**

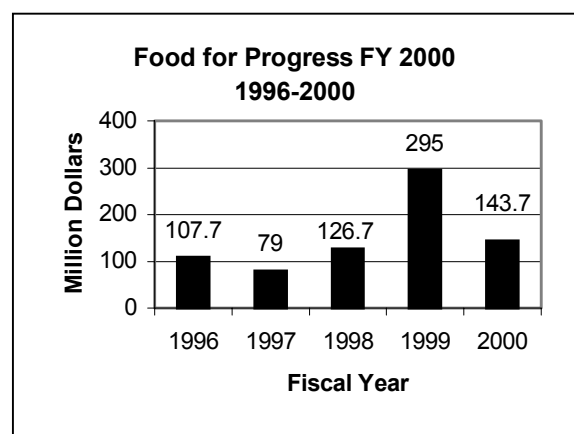
*One of the greatest ecological and humanitarian disasters is occurring today in Central Asia. The Aral Sea, which was once the world's fourth largest lake, has been almost completely drained over the past three decades due to Soviet efforts to irrigate the massive cotton fields of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. The exposed salt of the seabed has blown onto nearby fields, making the soil in this farming area barren. The other main livelihood—fisheries—has been affected by the salinity of the seawater as have the populations living nearby whose ground water has become salty.*

*The population of these countries is not only poor but also food-insecure. In response to this crisis, the American Red Cross is partnering with the Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan and with USDA's Food for Progress Program to assist 76,500 individuals and families with food rations. This is the second year that ARC has provided this kind of "safety net," focusing especially on tuberculosis patients whose illness makes them especially vulnerable to food insecurity.*

### 1. *Food for Progress Highlights*

In FY 2000, some 377,790 MTs of commodities valued at over \$143 million were programmed through Food for Progress to support private enterprise development and food security activities in 17 countries. Following are examples of Food for Progress agreements.

**Georgia.** An FY 2000 agreement with International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC) was signed, providing approximately





1,410 MTs of flour, rice, beans, and soybean oil for direct feeding to 17,850 people in the Georgian south and west. The beneficiaries have been most adversely affected by Georgia's harsh economic situation, and the continuing decrease in purchasing power. In addition, USDA donated 1,680 MTs of sunflower seed oil for a monetization program to increase the household income security of project participants with a focus on rural agricultural households and small businesses related to agriculture.

**Guatemala.** USDA signed an FY 2000 agreement with National Rural Electric Cooperative Association International LTD (NRECA), for 10,000 MTs of wheat. This \$1.6 million wheat monetization program provided loans to fund projects that bring or improve electric service to rural areas.

**Tajikistan.** USDA donated 6,950 MTs of whole dry milk, vegetable oil, corn-soy blend, and wheat flour to the Aga Khan Foundation U.S.A. (AKF) for direct feed activities. An estimated 203,000 at-risk beneficiaries will receive direct assistance including 144,000 highly vulnerable people.

For FY 2000, Food for Progress bilateral agreements using the Title I authority were signed with Ecuador, Guyana, and Honduras totaling 83,800 MTs valued at about \$12.4 million. In addition, Food for Progress agreements with private entities using the Title I authority were signed with Bosnia-Herzegovina (5,300 MTs valued at about \$3.9 million) and with Russia (178,460 MTs valued at about \$64.9 million). Food for Progress programs using CCC funds were planned with U.S. PVOs for projects in 12 countries totaling 145,450 tons of commodities valued at about \$68 million. The Food for Progress program is limited by a global 500,000-metric-ton legislative ceiling and by a cap of \$30 million on non-commodity costs paid directly by CCC (primarily transportation).

## **D. Integrated Assistance: Broadening the Impact of Food Aid**

U.S. Government humanitarian response often involves the coordination of multiple agencies, PVOs, NGOs, and close partnerships with numerous bilateral, international, regional, and sub-regional organizations. Integrated assistance advances international food security efforts using flexible programs that draw on funding from various sources as well as the strengths of various organizations and agencies. The following initiatives demonstrate the ability of food aid to help address broader development issues.

### ***1. The Global Food for Education Initiative***

An estimated 300 million children in developing countries are chronically hungry, and 120 million do not attend school. Others are enrolled in school but under-perform or drop out in part due to hunger or malnourishment. One of the most successful U.S. domestic strategies to

support both food security and education has been the school breakfast and lunch programs, currently serving 27 million children in the United States daily.

At the July 2000 G-8 Summit in Okinawa, President Clinton announced that the United States would commit initial resources worth \$300 million to establish school feeding programs in developing countries. USDA, with USAID support, administers the GFEI pilot program as well as providing project monitoring and evaluation. Under the program, USDA provides surplus commodities under the authority of the Section 416(b) program and funds to cover transportation and distribution of the commodities by WFP and 14 PVOs.

GFEI grants will support 49 projects in 38 countries during FY 2001. The multi-lateral school-feeding program will encourage improved student enrollment as well as better nutrition, attendance, and performance for about nine million children worldwide.

**SCHOOL FEEDING  
AT WORK IN HAITI**

*In Haiti, CARE provides hot meals to 210,000 elementary school students in 1,282 schools every school day through the P.L. 480 Title II program. This allows children to focus on their studies rather than their hunger pains.*

*The success of such programs inspired the creation of the GFEI.*

*Source: [www.care.org](http://www.care.org)*

**SUMMARY OF FY 2001 PROGRAM APPROVALS**

*(as of December. 28, 2000)*

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES		NUMBER OF PROGRAMS		Total Tonnage	630,000 MTs*
Africa	16	World Food Program	23	Est. Total Allocation	\$300 million
Asia & Middle East	8	Private Voluntary Organizations	25	Total Children Fed	9 million
Former Soviet Union & Eastern Europe	6	Government-to-Government	1		
Latin America & Caribbean	8	<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>				

*For a complete listing of countries and PVOs please visit [www.fas.usda.gov/excredits/gfei.html](http://www.fas.usda.gov/excredits/gfei.html)*

*\*excludes unallocated reserve*

Following are examples of projects receiving grants under the GFEI.

- In Eritrea a joint program by AFRICARE and Mercy Corps International will provide in-school feeding of high protein biscuits and milk throughout the school year for approximately 65,000 students in 170 Eritrean schools.
- In Bangladesh and Vietnam, Land O' Lakes, Inc. in partnership with Tetra Pak will provide milk packages and fortified biscuits to over 1,000,000 school children.
- In Guatemala, Catholic Relief Services and World Share will use proceeds from the sale of U.S. commodities to purchase locally grown food and garden

inputs for school feeding and take-home rations for more than 26,000 children.

## 2. *Food Assistance in the Fight Against HIV/AIDS: The Leadership and Investment to Fight an Epidemic Initiative and 416(b) Programs*

In July 1999, USAID launched the LIFE program, a \$100-million initiative to fight AIDS around the world. Of this total, USAID committed \$65 million in programs—including \$10 million in Title II resources—in FY 2000 to support efforts to contain the AIDS pandemic, provide home and community-based care, care for children orphaned by AIDS (Title II), and strengthen community capacity to respond.

The LIFE initiative focuses on 13 target countries that are experiencing the highest number of new infections, and where the potential impact is the greatest. The target countries are India, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe as well as regional programs in West and Southern/Eastern Africa.

The Food for Peace programs are focused on improving the lives of children affected by AIDS through the use of Title II commodities. These programs are integrated into existing Title II programs and are expected to add to overall improvements in household food security.

Nearly 70 percent of USAID's HIV/AIDS assistance goes to non-government organizations with connections to the poorest victims and those most vulnerable to infection.

The LIFE funds are being used to expand existing USAID programs in the following areas.

- Care and support for those affected
- Support for orphans and vulnerable children

### CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES WORKING FOR LIFE

*Two Catholic Relief Services (CRS) programs under P.L. 480 Title II support LIFE program activities through food aid.*

**CRS/Rwanda.** CRS partners CARE International, World Relief, and Caritas Rwanda each have existing programs that address AIDS education and income generation training programs, home- and community-based care, and direct medical care for HIV/AIDS affected populations. CRS supplies a 50 percent monthly ration for entire households involved in these programs. The CRS/Rwanda program helps vulnerable populations improve their ability to avoid dangerous or self-destructive attempts to generate income such as prostitution, theft, or poor labor conditions.

**CRS/Malawi.** The CRS/Malawi program is focused on improving the food security and nutritional status of vulnerable communities including those affected by HIV/AIDS. The program has two primary components and a third (MCH) that will be implemented in the later years of the program. The primary components include:

1. Improved Agricultural Production and Natural Resource Management.
2. Safety Net Program for communities affected by HIV/AIDS with a particular focus on persons living with HIV/AIDS and families caring for orphans or otherwise vulnerable children.

*In addition, this program is being used as the basis for a guide on food and nutrition issues for HIV/AIDS vulnerable populations. The guide is a collaborative project between CRS/Malawi and FANTA.*

- Efforts to prevent new infections
- Efforts to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV

In addition to USAID's contribution, commodities under Section 416(b), administered by USDA, are also being used in the fight against this epidemic. In FY 2000, 57,700 MTs of commodities were monetized to fund HIV/AIDS health and awareness training programs. Programs were implemented in Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal through AFRICARE, and in Sri Lanka through the host government. Similar programs are planned for FY 2001 in additional African and Latin American countries.

The U.S. investment has also spurred other donors to act. Canada is tripling its HIV/AIDS budget over three years; and the United Kingdom has launched a major HIV initiative. The resources needed in Africa alone are substantial. Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) has estimated a minimum financial need of \$3 billion annually to support HIV prevention and care. Current resources are estimated to be 10 percent of that figure.

### ***3. The Horn of Africa Drought: The U.S. Government Responds***

Several years of intermittent rains resulted in poor harvest and produced severe drought in the Horn of Africa negatively impacting millions of people throughout the region. The worst affected populations are pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in southern and eastern Ethiopia, southern Somalia, and northern Kenya. Other countries in the region affected by the drought include Eritrea, Djibouti, and Sudan. The drought has resulted in serious deterioration of food security, the loss or sale of assets such as livestock and agricultural inputs, high food prices, and decreased livestock prices. In addition, migration and cross border movements between Ethiopia and Eritrea, inter-clan fighting in Somalia, and civil war in Sudan have further strained resources. Despite reduced hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea in June 2000 and the appointment of an interim president in Somalia in August 2000, stability in these countries is expected to remain fragile.

To combat the devastating affects of the drought and continued civil strife, the U.S. Government formed an inter-agency working group, representatives from appropriate agencies and departments who meet regularly to share pertinent information, to set priorities and to establish plans for relief activity. The Greater Horn Inter-agency Working Group participants typically include representatives of USAID (Africa Bureau and BHR), the U.S. State Department (Bureau of African Affairs and the Office of Population, Refugees and Migration), USDA, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the National Security Council (NSC) and frequently representatives from the intelligence services, the U.S. Treasury, and the Armed Forces.

**a. Horn of Africa Assistance Highlights**

UNITED NATIONS-IDENTIFIED DROUGHT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES IN MOST NEED OF ASSISTANCE	
Country	Est. No. People Affected
1. Ethiopia	10,500,000
2. Kenya	3,300,000
3. Somalia	750,000
4. Eritrea	335,000
5. Djibouti	150,000

**Ethiopia.** USAID/BHR/FFP and USDA are providing 728,000 MTs of emergency food assistance valued at approximately \$300 million; USAID/BHR/OFDA supported emergency nutrition, health, water/sanitation, agriculture, and logistical programs valued at \$14.3 million, and USAID monitors drought conditions and relief efforts.

**Kenya.** The U.S. Government provided 153,477 MTs of emergency food commodities valued at approximately \$49 million; USAID/BHR/OFDA committed approximately \$3.8 million to emergency water, food security, nutrition, livestock, and agricultural programs, and USAID/BHR/OFDA also committed \$748,594 to World Vision for food security and water initiatives.

**Somalia.** The U.S. Government provided 24,000 MTs of emergency food aid (including 6,000 MTs of carry-over food aid from 1999) valued at \$15 million, and USAID/BHR/OFDA provided approximately \$8.4 million in emergency water, health, nutrition, food security, and logistical support programs.

**Eritrea.** USAID/FFP and USDA provided 112,980 MTs of emergency food commodities valued at \$37.5 million. WFP distributed more than 9,300 MTs of food to an estimated war-affected population of 389,000 and approximately 51,000 drought-affected people. In addition, a supplementary feeding program implemented by Mercy Corps International (MCI) targets approximately 92,000 people. USAID/OFDA also provided more than \$5.5 million in non-food assistance through programs implemented by the International Medical Corps (IMC), AFRICARE, WFP, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and Eritrea Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (ERREC).

**Djibouti.** Despite significant delays, WFP successfully distributed food aid in Djibouti in July

**FAMINE EARLY  
WARNING SYSTEM NETWORK**

*Building upon the work of FEWS, which operated from 1985 to June 2000, the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) is a USAID-funded partnership working to improve food security in 17 drought-prone countries in Africa.*

*Through its network of partners, FEWS NET allows specialists in the United States and Africa to assess remotely sensed data and ground-based meteorological, crop, and rangeland conditions for early indications of potential famine areas. Other factors affecting local food availability and access are also carefully evaluated to identify vulnerable population groups requiring assistance.*

*These assessments are continuously updated and disseminated to provide decision makers with the most timely and accurate information available.*

*For more information about FEWS NET visit [www.fews.net](http://www.fews.net).*

2000. Reports of riots during food distribution several years ago caused the National Office for Assistance to Refugees and Disasters (ONARS) to restrict further food distribution in Djibouti City. In addition, more than 650 cases of cholera were reported from June 1 to September 25, 2000. Poor sanitation and lack of access to clean water are reportedly two of the main causes for its rapid spread as well as stress migration from neighboring countries and overcrowded conditions.

## **E. Micronutrient Fortification**

Cereal grains used in food aid are often milled to make them more nutritious and easy to prepare and consume, for example the milling of wheat into flour. However, milling removes certain micronutrients, such as B vitamins and iron that are added back during processing, this is called enrichment. Vitamin A is added to further fortify milled grains and vegetable oil used as food aid because of its many benefits including reduced mortality rates and increased resistance to infection. Blended foods, specially designed for child feeding, are fortified with up to 14 different vitamins and minerals.

Beginning in February 2000, USAID and USDA began enforcing minimum micronutrient standards for all dry cereal products processed for food aid (except sorghum which was added to the enforcement program in the later part of the year). Enforcement is conducted under USDA's Total Quality Systems Audit (TQSA) program; food-processing plants are periodically audited to ensure their technical capacity to meet the minimum standards, and companies are mandated by law to ship only those lots meeting the standards. Minimum standards, based on vitamin A and iron, were recommended by USAID based on studies by SUSTAIN, through its Micronutrient Assessment Project (MAP) cooperative agreement with USAID. In 2001, USAID and USDA plan to complete a follow-up study to compare micronutrient levels in food aid commodities produced before and after TQSA enforcement was established.

Several of the leading importers of U.S. agricultural products, such as Egypt and Thailand, are former recipients of food assistance.

## III.

# FOOD AID BENEFITS TO THE U.S. ECONOMY

While U.S. international food assistance is grounded in American humanitarianism, it also benefits the U.S. economy. P.L. 480 programs lead to benefits for American agriculture. Nearly a quarter of the over \$51 billion in annual U.S. agricultural exports go to developing countries. Several of the leading importers of U.S. agricultural products, such as Egypt, Indonesia, Korea, Thailand, and Taiwan, are former recipients of food assistance. Food aid positively affects almost every state in the union, with benefits accruing not only to farmers but also to food processors, packers, transporters, railroads, stevedores, ocean carriers, and others.

International food assistance has always been, in part, a mechanism to channel the abundance of American agricultural potential. Used as food aid, American food abundance alleviates suffering in countries in crisis. But Americans benefit, too – both directly and indirectly – as goods and services used to provide food assistance are purchased in the U.S., packaged in the U.S. and transported to ports for shipping, primarily on U.S. carriers.

When food assistance is used to support development activities, it can alleviate poverty and promote economic growth in recipient countries. Research has shown that as incomes in developing countries rise, consumption patterns change and food imports increase. In short, aid leads to trade, from which Americans stand to directly benefit.

### **A. Direct Gain—Benefits to U.S. Producers, Processors, Packagers, and Transporters**

The U.S. Government commits approximately one-half of one percent of its total budget to foreign assistance annually. Of this, approximately 80 percent of all assistance funds are spent in the U.S. to purchase goods and services from American businesses all over the country. Farmers produce the millions of dollars worth of agricultural commodities that are purchased for P.L. 480 programs. Bulk agricultural commodities are purchased from U.S. brokers.

### THE IMPACT OF FOOD AID STATE AND INDUSTRY SPOTLIGHT

**Fortificants** that are added to commodities to combat micronutrient deficiencies are purchased from companies in Connecticut, New Jersey, Missouri, Tennessee, Kansas, and Illinois.

**Bags and other containers** are produced in Ohio, Arkansas, Utah, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Texas, California, and Florida.

**Shipping** of commodities originates out of one of 14 ports in Texas or out of ports in Louisiana, Florida, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, California, or Washington State.

American processing manufacturers produce wheat flour, corn meal, vegetable oil, and other processed food products, such as corn-soy-blend. Processed commodities are packaged in bags, tins, and other containers that are produced and printed in the U.S. Finally, commodities travel from producer and processor to port, where they are loaded for shipping to recipient countries in large measure on U.S. flagships.

Perhaps most self-evident are the benefits from P.L. 480 purchases to large agricultural producer states. However, the benefits are actually distributed more broadly across the United States. Since FY 1997, 39 states have each benefited from more than

\$1 million from purchases under the program. The eleven states that benefit the most from this program are Louisiana, Texas, Illinois, Kansas, Tennessee, Indiana, Washington, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, and Arkansas. These states account for 75 percent of the expenditures.

For state-by-state information about benefits of all U.S. foreign assistance, see USAID's interactive map at [www.usaid.gov/procurement\\_bus\\_opp/states/](http://www.usaid.gov/procurement_bus_opp/states/).



- 1. U.S. International Food Aid Programs: Basic Descriptions**
- 2. U.S. Foreign Assistance FY 2000 ('000)**
- 3. USDA Title I & USAID Title III Programs: Summary Budget, Commodity, and Tonnage Tables**
- 4. USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient, and Tonnage**
- 5. USAID Title II Development Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient, and Tonnage Tables**
- 6. USDA Food For Progress Program FY 2000**
- 7. Section 416(b) Program Donations**
- 8. USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Response/Office of Food for Peace: Section 202(e) and ISA Funds Allocation FY 1996-2000**
- 9. P.L. 480 Title II FY 2000 Congressional Mandates**
- 10. Summary: Total U.S. International Food Assistance FY 2000**
- 11. Food Aid Convention: Annual Grain Shipments FY 1995/96-1998/99**
- 12. Countries with Approved U.S. Food Assistance Programs, FY 2000**
- 13. Measuring Food Security Progress: Under-Five Malnutrition and Mortality in Countries Currently Receiving U.S. Food Assistance**

## APPENDIX 1

*U.S. International Food Aid Programs: Basic Descriptions*

PROGRAMS	AGENCY	PURPOSE
<b>P.L. 480: TITLE I</b>	USDA	Concessional commodity sales through long-term loans.
<b>P.L. 480: TITLE II</b>	USAID	Development and Emergency Relief Programs in partnership with PVOs, NGOs, WFP and Government-to-Government (emergency only).
<b>P.L. 480: TITLE III</b>	USAID	Government-to-Government commodity donations to least developed countries linked to policy reforms.
<b>Food for Progress Act of 1985</b>	USDA	Commodity donations offered for emerging democracies/developing countries making commitments to introduce or expand free enterprise elements in their agricultural economies. Agreements may be with governments, PVOs, NGOs, private entities, cooperatives, and intergovernmental organizations.
<b>Agriculture Act of 1949: Section 416(b)</b>	USDA	Surplus commodities to PVOs, NGOs, WFP, Government-to-Government, donated to accomplish foreign food aid objectives.
<b>Food Security Commodity Reserve</b>	USDA/ USAID	A four-million metric ton reserve that can be tapped to meet emergency humanitarian food needs in developing countries. Currently there are 2.5 million MTs in reserve.

## APPENDIX 2

*U.S. Foreign Assistance FY 2000 (\$'000)***Grant Assistance** **\$5,679,125**

(Enacted Amounts)

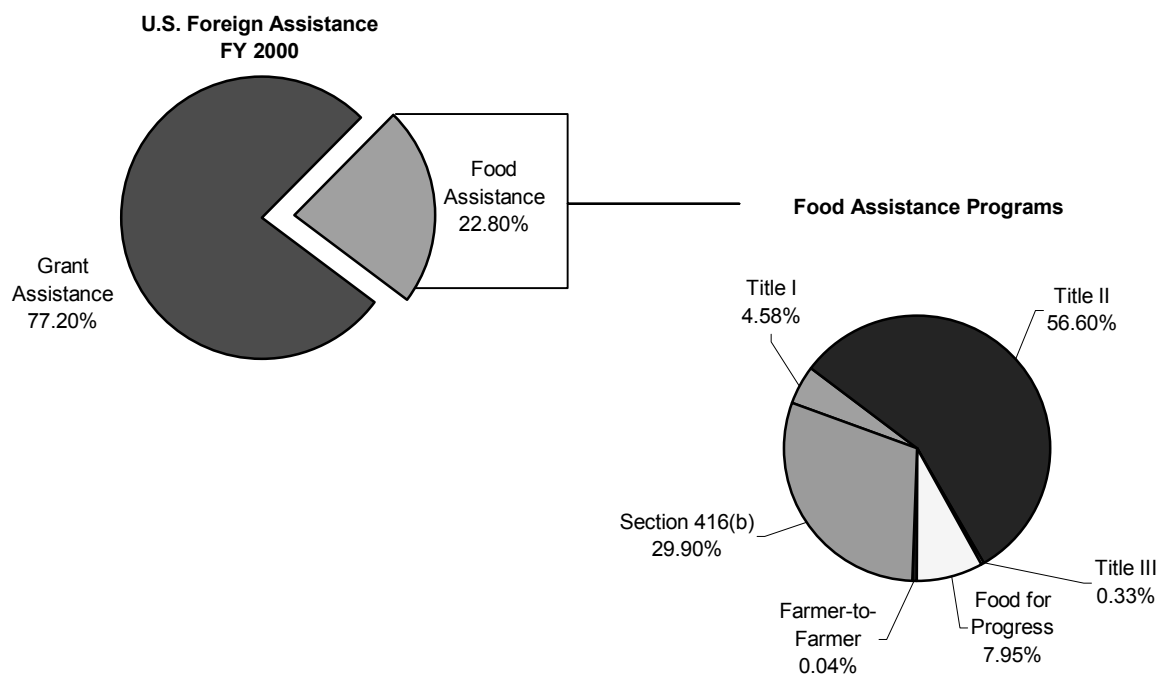
Economic Support Fund	\$ 2,792,187
Development Assistance	\$ 1,210,260
SEED/NIS *	\$ 582,970
International Disaster Assistance	\$ 227,014
Peace Corps	\$ 244,069
Migration and Refugee Assistance	\$ 622,625

\* Support for Eastern European Democracy/Newly Independent States

**Food Assistance Programs** **\$1,677,337**

Title I	\$ 76,900
Title II	\$ 949,303
Title III	\$ 5,473
Food for Progress	\$ 133,288
Section 416(b)	\$ 501,503
Farmer-to-Farmer	\$ 10,870

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**Total U.S. Foreign Assistance** **\$7,356,462**


## APPENDIX 3

***USDA Title I & USAID Title III Programs: Summary Budget, Commodity, and Tonnage Tables***

Title I Programs			
Country	Commodity	Metric Tons	Value
Angola	Rice, Veg. Oil	24,745	7,600,000
Jamaica	Rice	13,500	3,200,000
Morocco	Wheat, Barley	92,456	10,000,000
Peru	Wheat, Barley	33,000	4,400,000
Philippines	Rice, Soybean meal	151,829	40,000,000
Sri Lanka	Wheat	39,065	5,000,000
Uzbekistan	Wheat	38,198	6,700,000
<b>Total Title I</b>		<b>392,793</b>	<b>\$76,900,000</b>

Source: USDA/FAS 02/01

Note: Values exclude ocean freight financing of \$35.2 million for Title I and Title I-funded Food for Progress

Title III Program			
Country	Commodity	Metric Tons	Value
Mozambique	Wheat	24,487	5,473,100
<b>Total Title III</b>		<b>24,487</b>	<b>\$5,473,100</b>

Source: USAID/BHR/FFPIS 11/00

## APPENDIX 4

**USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget,  
Commodity, Recipient, and Tonnage**

COUNTRY	SPONSOR	COMMODITIES	RECIPIENTS <sup>1</sup> ('000)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE <sup>2</sup> (\$'000)
<b>AFRICA</b>					
Angola	ICRC	Beans, Corn, Cornmeal, SF Cornmeal, Veg. Oil	67.0	15,080	\$12,176.9
	WFP/IEFR	Beans, Corn, CSB, Veg. Oil	798.0	3,020	\$631.2
	WFP/PRRO	Beans, Peas, Corn, CSB, Veg. Oil	50.0	50,100	\$37,843.1
Burundi	WFP/PRRO	Corn, Peas, CSB	No Info.	7,000	\$3,134.9
Congo	WFP/IEFR	Beans, CSB	411.3	4,150	\$3,331.8
Djibouti	WFP/IEFR	CSB, Rice, Veg. Oil	100.0	2,765	\$1,427.0
Eritrea	WFP/IEFR	CSB, Lentils, Veg. Oil, Wheat	No Info.	4,980	\$2,560.8
Ethiopia	CRS	CSB, SF Cornmeal, Wheat, Veg. Oil	2,259.5	161,705	\$66,724.2
	REST	Wheat, Lentils, Peas, CSB, Veg. Oil	739.4	34,460	\$12,729.8
	WFP/IEFR	Wheat, CSB, Sorghum	2,335.6	40,980	\$20,432.9
	WFP/PRRO	Peas, Wheat, Veg. Oil	406.7	11,055	\$6,209.4
Guinea	WFP/PRRO	Bulgur, CSB, Veg. Oil	894.9	7,400	\$5,972.2
Kenya	WFP/IEFR	Beans, Peas, Lentils, Corn, CSB, Veg. Oil	3,300.0	23,250	\$14,588.1
	WFP/PRRO	Lentils, Corn, Wheat Flour, CSB	534.0	15,900	\$8,215.4
Liberia	WFP/PRRO	Bulgur, Veg. Oil	737.0	2,800	\$1,830.4
Madagascar	WFP/IEFR	Beans, Rice	129.0	1,160	\$793.3
Mali	FFP/EOS <sup>3</sup>	NA	NA	NA	\$296.6
Mozambique	WFP/IEFR	Beans, Peas, Rice, Veg. Oil	650.0	8,030	\$5,726.4
Namibia	WFP/IEFR	Beans, Cornmeal, CSB, Veg. Oil	7.5	720	\$433.5
Rwanda	WFP/PRRO	Peas, Corn, CSB	1,510.0	8,700	\$6,002.1
Sierra Leone	CARE*	Bulgur, Lentils, CSB, Veg. Oil	58.0	6,760	\$4,552.5
	CRS*	Bulgur, Lentils, CSB, Veg. Oil	87.5	7,860	\$5,086.9
	WFP/PRRO	Peas, Bulgur, CSB, Veg. Oil	2,298.9	18,950	\$9,619.1
	WVI*	Bulgur, Lentils, CSB, Veg. Oil	191.4	6,140	\$4,552.3
Somalia	CARE*	Corn, Sorghum, Wheat	1,166.0	18,000	\$11,478.6
Sudan	CRS*	Sorghum, Lentils, CSB, Veg. Oil	191.9	3,500	\$5,577.0
	DIA*	Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	35.0	3,620	\$1,865.9
	LWR*	Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	135.4	3,010	\$4,334.2
	NPA	Beans, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	97.7	8,510	\$6,666.8
	WFP/IEFR	Bulgur, Lentils, CSB, Veg. Oil	2,450.0	8,140	\$7,765.2
	WFP/PRRO	Peas, CSB, Veg. Oil	10.0	2,400	\$1,640.1
	WVI	Beans, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	188.5	5,910	\$8,612.1
Tanzania	WFP/PRRO	CSB	10.0	9,000	\$4,018.0
Uganda	WFP/IEFR	Peas, Corn, CSB, Veg. Oil	160.0	3,355	\$2,275.3
	WFP/PRRO	Peas, Corn, Veg. Oil	10.0	11,860	\$6,633.7
<b>Subtotal Africa</b>			<b>22,020.2</b>	<b>520,270</b>	<b>\$295,737.7</b>
<b>ASIA AND THE NEAR EAST</b>					
Afghanistan	AKF*	Wheat, Wheat Flour, Lentils, CSB, Veg. Oil	297.6	6,870	\$5,664.4
	WFP/PRRO	Wheat	11.5	20,000	\$8,313.5
Cambodia	WFP/PRRO	Rice	31.5	10,000	\$5,346.7
East Timor	WFP/IEFR	Soybeans, Rice, Corn, CSB	413.0	10,050	\$6,089.2
India	CARE	CSB	1,000.0	4,500	\$1,867.5
Indonesia	CARE	Rice, Beans	32.5	4,300	\$2,645.9
	CRS	Rice, WSB	118.4	10,240	\$5,713.6
	MCI	Rice, CSB, Veg. Oil	No Info.	3,280	\$1,404.9
	WFP/IEFR	Rice	315.0	5,900	\$3,117.9
	WVI	Rice	0.0	2,000	\$806.0
Korea, North	CARE*	Corn, Rice	No Info.	30,000	\$6,779.9
	MCI*	NA	NA	NA	\$13.9
	WFP/IEFR	Wheat, Soybeans, Corn, Veg. Oil	8,044.0	170,000	\$54,176.1
<b>Subtotal Asia and the Near East</b>			<b>10,263.5</b>	<b>277,140</b>	<b>\$101,939.5</b>

Appendix 4 continued next page

# APPENDICES

EUROPE AND EURASIA					
Albania	ARC*	Wheat Flour, Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil	30.0	3,300.0	\$2,089.7
	CRS	Wheat Flour, Beans, Veg. Oil	94.4	7,630.0	\$4,145.9
Armenia	WFP/PRRO	Wheat Flour, Veg. Oil	10.0	2,300	\$1,291.0
Azerbaijan	WFP/PRRO	Peas, Wheat Flour	40.0	4,400	\$2,443.3
Caucasus	WFP/IEFR	Wheat Flour, Peas, High Energy Biscuits	500.0	4,297	\$3,098.9
Georgia	WFP/PRRO	Wheat Flour	10.0	2,000	\$984.6
Macedonia	ARC*	Beans, Wheat Flour, Veg. Oil	73.8	5,310	\$3,400.8
Serbia	CRS*	Wheat, Wheat Flour, Beans, Veg. Oil	610.0	35,710	\$25,889.7
	GTG <sup>4</sup>	Wheat Flour	250.0	3,000	\$684.0
	MCI	Beans, Wheat Flour, Veg. Oil	260.0	22,550	\$15,474.8
	WFP/IEFR	Beans, Wheat Flour, Veg. Oil	1,653.3	15,770	\$12,697.8
Tajikistan	WFP/PRRO	Wheat Flour, Veg. Oil	20.0	2,300	\$1,421.7
<b>Subtotal Europe and Eurasia</b>			<b>3,551.5</b>	<b>108,567</b>	<b>\$73,622.2</b>
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN					
Colombia	WFP/PRRO	Wheat	10.0	10,000	\$2,305.9
<b>Subtotal Latin America and the Caribbean</b>			<b>10.0</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>\$2,305.9</b>
Prepositioned/Unallocated			NA	9,690	\$30,334.8
WORLDWIDE SHIPPED TOTAL				915,977	\$473,605.3
<b>WORLDWIDE TOTAL<sup>5</sup></b>			<b>35,845.2</b>	<b>925,667</b>	<b>\$503,940.1</b>

1 Recipient Information not available for all activities.

2 \*Asterisk indicates Activity Values include Section 202(e) funds.

3 Food for Peace Emergency Operational Support.

4 Government-to-government agreement.

5 Adjusted for confirmed fallout and unallocated commodities; total value excludes \$2,952,000 for FY 1999 ocean freight.

Source: USAID/BHR/FFPIS, 01/01

## APPENDIX 5

*USAID Title II Development Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient, and Tonnage Tables*

COUNTRY	SPONSOR	COMMODITIES	RECIPIENTS <sup>1</sup> ('000)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE <sup>2</sup> (\$'000)
AFRICA					
Angola	CARE	Beans, Cornmeal	No Info.	5,730	\$2,254.4
	CRS	Beans, Cornmeal	No Info.	2,040	\$803.0
	SCF	Beans, Cornmeal	No Info.	5,660	\$2,225.8
	WVI	Beans, Cornmeal	No Info.	9,900	\$3,893.9
Benin	CRS	Lentils, Cornmeal, WSB, Veg. Oil	70.5	5,840	\$3,733.3
	WFP	Peas	57.0	280	\$99.7
Burkina Faso	CRS*	Beans, Rice, S.F. Bulgur, Veg. Oil	405.3	25,360	\$13,445.6
	WFP	Peas, Veg. Oil	20.0	850	\$571.0
Burundi	WFP	Peas, CSB	20.0	700	\$345.6
Cameroon	WFP	Peas	56.0	230	\$81.9
Cape Verde	ACDI/VOCA	Corn, Wheat	No Info.	20,650	\$4,016.1
Central African Rep.	WFP	CSB	71.2	110	\$56.6
Chad	AFRICARE*	Wheat Flour	No Info.	2,500	\$1,527.3
	WFP	Peas, S.F. Cornmeal, Veg. Oil	343.2	3,820	\$1,874.7
Ethiopia	AFRICARE*	Wheat, Veg. Oil	No Info.	1,773	\$977.3
	CARE*	Wheat, Veg. Oil	6.1	7,862	\$4,059.3
	CRS*	Lentils, Rice, Wheat, Bulgur, CSB, Veg. Oil	93.5	12,230	\$6,206.1
	EOC*	Wheat, Veg. Oil	16.7	8,638	\$4,142.7
	FHI*	Wheat, Veg. Oil	22.3	6,799	\$3,459.3
	REST*	Wheat, Veg. Oil	35.3	15,993	\$7,390.0
	SCF*	Wheat, CSB, Veg. Oil	11.5	2,616	\$1,632.4
	WFP	Wheat	1,427.0	11,460	\$4,492.3
	WVI*	Wheat, Veg. Oil	36.1	5,536	\$2,499.4
Gambia	CRS	CSB, Veg. Oil	40.1	3,780	\$2,339.5
	WFP	Peas, Rice, CSB	202.0	1,340	\$541.0
Ghana	ADRA*	Wheat, Rice, S.F. Bulgur, WSB	37.5	16,620	\$4,572.6
	CRS	Wheat, S.F. Sorghum Grits, WSB, Veg. Oil	295.4	32,660	\$11,615.2
	OICI*	Wheat	No Info.	3,900	\$1,059.8
	TECHSRV	Wheat	No Info.	16,000	\$3,776.0
	WFP	Peas, Veg. Oil	125.2	620	\$427.4
Guinea	ADRA*	Veg. Oil	No Info.	800	\$1,086.9
	OICI*	Veg. Oil	No Info.	2,700	\$2,742.0
Kenya	ADRA*	Veg. Oil	No Info.	1,840	\$570.3
	CARE	Veg. Oil	No Info.	3,240	\$946.1
	CRS	Veg. Oil	No Info.	4,060	\$1,185.5
	FHI*	Veg. Oil	No Info.	2,030	\$692.7
	TECHSRV*	Veg. Oil	No Info.	3,540	\$1,125.7
	WFP	Peas, Corn, CSB	525.0	7,210	\$2,172.3
	WVI*	Corn, Veg. Oil	No Info.	1,360	\$421.8
Liberia	CRS*	Lentils, Bulgur, Wheat Flour, CSB, Veg. Oil	41.6	2,970	\$1,844.5
Madagascar	ADRA*	Veg. Oil	No Info.	2,960	\$963.1
	CARE*	Veg. Oil	No Info.	3,290	\$1,075.5
	CRS*	S.F. Bulgur, CSB, Veg. Oil	97.1	8,990	\$4,160.2
	WFP	CSB	63.0	1,100	\$456.5
Malawi	CRS	Wheat, Corn, CSB	5.0	12,780	\$4,002.5
Mali	AFRICARE*	Wheat Flour	No Info.	1,740	\$1,003.4
	WVI*	Corn	No Info.	15,460	\$3,030.6
Mauritania	DOULOS	S.F. Sorghum Grits, WSB, Veg. Oil	18.6	1,790	\$906.6
	WFP	Peas, Rice, CSB, Veg. Oil	134.0	1,770	\$913.9

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# APPENDICES

COUNTRY	SPONSOR	COMMODITIES	RECIPIENTS <sup>1</sup> ('000)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE <sup>2</sup> (\$'000)
Mozambique	ADRA*	Wheat	No Info.	6,450	\$1,527.6
	AFRICARE*	Wheat	No Info.	4,360	\$1,162.7
	CARE*	Wheat	No Info.	11,360	\$2,583.9
	FHI*	Wheat	No Info.	7,490	\$1,617.0
	SCF*	Wheat	No Info.	6,230	\$1,581.3
	WVI*	Wheat, Veg. Oil	No Info.	44,570	\$10,760.4
Niger	AFRICARE*	Rice, Veg. Oil	No Info.	4,000	\$3,095.2
Rwanda	ACDI/VOCA*	Veg. Oil	No Info.	1,600	\$1,924.0
	CRS*	Peas, Cornmeal, CSB, Veg. Oil	7.0	1,300	\$1,316.3
	WFP	Peas	640.0	320	\$147.1
	WVI*	Beans, Corn, Veg. Oil	3.5	2,100	\$1,578.3
Senegal	WFP	Peas, Veg. Oil	1,239.9	550	\$295.4
Tanzania	WFP	Peas, CSB, Veg. Oil	630.0	1,460	\$649.8
Uganda	ACDI/VOCA*	Wheat, Veg. Oil	No Info.	8,500	\$5,748.9
	AFRICARE*	Wheat	No Info.	2,670	\$1,225.2
	TECHSRV*	Wheat	No Info.	5,500	\$2,225.2
	WVI*	Wheat	No Info.	3,300	\$1,544.4
Zambia	WFP	Peas, Veg. Oil	51.0	950	\$811.2
<b>Subtotal Africa</b>			<b>6,847.6</b>	<b>423,837</b>	<b>\$163,213.20</b>
<b>ASIA AND THE NEAR EAST</b>					
Bangladesh	WFP	Wheat, Veg. Oil	1,441.0	29,120	8,713.3
	WVI*	Peas, Wheat, Veg. Oil	16.2	67,070	15,085.1
Cambodia	WFP	CSB, Veg. Oil	10.0	3,920	1,724.5
Egypt	WFP	Peas, Veg. Oil	1,026.4	990	714.0
India	CARE*	CSB, Veg. Oil	7,257.5	161,030	74,542.9
	CRS*	Bulgur, CSB, Veg. Oil	939.8	59,120	25,130.4
	WFP	Rice, CSB, Veg. Oil	196.6	42,270	17,621.8
Indonesia	WVI	Beans, Rice, WSB, Veg. Oil	87.0	9,830	4,421.4
Pakistan	WFP	Veg. Oil	90.0	610	536.8
Yemen	WFP	Wheat	110.0	6,150	1,710.7
<b>Subtotal Asia and the Near East</b>			<b>11,174.5</b>	<b>380,110</b>	<b>150,200.9</b>
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>					
Bolivia	ADRA*	Peas, Lentils, Rice, Wheat Flour, S.F. Bulgur, CSB	76.3	12,870	\$6,578.1
	CARE*	Peas, Lentils, Bulgur, Wheat Flour, CSB	21.9	10,170	\$5,247.9
	FHI	Peas, Lentils, Rice, Bulgur, Wheat Flour, S.F. Bulgur, CSB	77.2	11,100	\$5,394.4
	PCI*	Peas, Lentils, Rice, Wheat Flour, S.F. Bulgur, CSB	103.2	10,780	\$5,609.9
Dominican Republic	WFP	Bulgur	100.0	310	\$98.6
Guatemala	CARE*	Corn, Rice, Soybean Meal, S.F. Bulgur, CSB, Veg. Oil	92.5	15,200	\$4,158.1
	CRS*	Beans, Corn, Rice, Soybean Meal, CSB, Veg. Oil	22.9	35,300	\$8,297.9
	SCF*	Beans, Corn, Rice, Soybean Meal, CSB, Veg. Oil	23.1	10,910	\$2,734.5
	SHARE*	Beans, Corn, Rice, Soybean Meal, CSB, Veg. Oil	165.0	12,000	\$4,409.2
	WFP	Peas, Veg. Oil	10.0	280	\$144.9
Haiti	CARE	Beans, Lentils, Wheat, S.F. Bulgur, WSB, Veg. Oil	223.5	40,900	\$10,604.5
	CRS	Lentils, Wheat, S.F. Bulgur, WSB, Veg. Oil	242.4	38,430	\$11,168.8
	WFP	Beans, Peas, Corn, Bulgur, Wheat, Cornmeal, S.F. Bulgur, WSB, Veg. Oil	597.8	10,090	\$3,302.5
Honduras	CARE*	Beans, Rice, Wheat, Cornmeal, CSB, Veg. Oil	40.8	24,770	\$7,076.4
	CRS	Beans, Rice, Corn, Wheat Flour, Veg. Oil	13.7	8,660	\$2,276.6
	WFP	Peas, CSB	15.0	440	\$171.5
Nicaragua	ADRA*	Beans, Rice, Wheat, CSB, Veg. Oil	7.4	4,830	\$1,485.2
	PCI*	Beans, Rice, Wheat, CSB, Veg. Oil	37.0	6,210	\$1,871.8
	SCF*	Beans, Rice, Corn, Wheat, CSB, Veg. Oil	10.5	8,700	\$2,541.0
	WFP	Corn, Rice, Veg. Oil	530.0	3,220	\$1,260.2

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COUNTRY	SPONSOR	COMMODITIES	RECIPIENTS <sup>1</sup> ('000)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE <sup>2</sup> (\$'000)
Peru	ADRA	Peas, Lentils, Wheat, Bulgur, Wheat Flour, CSB, Veg. Oil	51.0	21,100	\$9,570.7
	CARE	Lentils, Rice, Wheat Flour, Veg. Oil	31.9	20,480	\$9,700.0
	CARITAS	Peas, Bulgur, Wheat Flour, CSB, Veg. Oil	70.3	26,710	\$12,414.4
	CRS	Veg. Oil		2,890	\$1,395.9
	PRISMA	Peas, Bulgur, CSB, Veg. Oil	34.6	11,540	\$5,573.8
	TECHSRV	Veg. Oil	No Info.	1,900	\$917.7
<b>Subtotal Latin America and the Caribbean</b>			<b>2,598.0</b>	<b>349,790</b>	<b>124,004.5</b>
WORLDWIDE APPROVED LEVELS			20,620.1	1,153,737	\$437,418.6
<b>WORLDWIDE TOTAL<sup>3</sup></b>					<b>\$445,363.2</b>

1 Direct/Indirect beneficiaries for activities funded with monetization are not available.

2 \*Asterisk indicates Activity Values include Section 202(e) funds.

3 Adjusted for confirmed fallout and unallocated commodities; total value excludes \$3,079,000 for FY 1999 ocean freight.

Source: USAID/BHR/FFPIS, 03/01

## APPENDIX 6

### USDA Food for Progress Program FY 2000

Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)-Funded				
Country	Sponsor	Commodity	Metric Tons	Value
Armenia	ATG	Wheat	7,500	900,000
Azerbaijan	ADRA	Flours, Peas, Rice, Veg. Oil	5,900	1,666,500
Bosnia-Herzegovina	PFD	Wheat	16,000	2,160,000
	UMCOR	Sunflower Seed Oil	4,000	2,600,000
Cote d'Ivoire & Senegal	AFRICARE	Rice, Soybean Oil	12,700	4,385,000
Ecuador	FINCA	Soybean Oil	3,500	2,275,000
Georgia	IOCC	Beans, Flour, Rice, Soy-fortified Sunflower Seed Oil	1,180	279,000
	UMCOR	Wheat, Soybean Oil	6,900	3,197,000
Ghana	OICI	Soybean Oil, Corn	10,000	1,990,000
Guatemala	NRECA	Wheat	10,000	1,200,000
Honduras	ZO	Tallow	2,500	955,000
Nigeria	PFD	NFDM	1,300	2,946,255
Russia	GOR	Planting Seeds	20000	22,661,980
Tajikistan	AKF	CSB, NFDM, Veg. Oil, Flour	6,950	3,453,975
	MCI	Wheat, Flour, Veg. Oil	5,800	1,400,750
<b>Total</b>			<b>114,230</b>	<b>\$52,070,460</b>

Note: Totals subject to change. Value does not include ocean freight

P.L. 480 Title I-Funded			
Country	Commodities	Metric Tons	Value
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Sunflower Seed Oil	5,451	3,890,000
Ecuador	Wheat	30,000	4,260,000
Guyana	Wheat	27,000	3,770,000
Honduras	Wheat	26,800	4,420,000
Russia	NFDM, Buckwheat, Lentils, Peas, Rice, Soybean Meal, Soybeans, Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour	178,460	64,878,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>267,711</b>	<b>81,218,000</b>

<b>Overall Food for Progress Program Totals</b>	<b>381,941</b>	<b>\$133,288,460</b>
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Source: USDA/FSA, 02/01

## APPENDIX 7

*Section 416(b) Program Donations FY 2000**Donations by Region: Regular and World Food Program*

Country by Region	Metric Tons Donated		Commodity Value (\$000)	
	REGULAR	WFP	REGULAR	WFP
<b>AFRICA</b>				
Angola	35.00	40.00	5,800.00	6,310.00
Burundi		10.00		2,250.00
Congo, Democratic Republic of		10.72		2,718.00
Congo	10.00	7.40	3,175.00	1,855.00
Djibouti		5.00		1,040.00
Eritrea	29.50	78.50	3,540.00	10,470.00
Ethiopia	90.00	390.00	10,800.00	51,160.00
Guinea	3.20		672.00	
Kenya		93.00		11,300.00
Liberia		1.50		975.00
Rwanda		12.50		2,625.00
Senegal		20.00		3,600.00
Sudan		61.40		6,622.00
Tanzania		12.00		2,700.00
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>167.70</b>	<b>742.02</b>	<b>23,987.00</b>	<b>103,625.00</b>
<b>ASIA &amp; THE MIDDLE EAST</b>				
Afghanistan		135.00		16,200.00
Indonesia	370.00	80.00	75,903.50	17,600.00
Korea, North		65.00		18,531.75
Lebanon	73.00		11,778.92	
Mongolia	40.00		4,800.00	
Morocco	130.00		15,600.00	
Vietnam	25.00		3,000.00	
Yemen	177.00		53,333.50	
<b>Total Asia &amp; the Middle East</b>	<b>815.00</b>	<b>280.00</b>	<b>164,415.92</b>	<b>52,331.75</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>				
Bosnia-Herzegovina	56.00		6,720.00	
Bulgaria	15.00		2,930.00	
Montenegro	35.00		4,200.00	
S. Balkans/Kosovo		35.00		7,000.00
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>106.00</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>13,850.00</b>	<b>7,000.00</b>
<b>LATIN AMERICA &amp; CARIBBEAN</b>				
Ecuador	85.00		14,740.00	
Haití	12.28		4,683.85	
<b>Total Latin America &amp; Caribbean</b>	<b>97.28</b>		<b>19,423.85</b>	
<b>NEAR EAST</b>				
Jordan	380.00	2.00	45,600.00	240.00
<b>Total Near East</b>	<b>380.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>45,600.00</b>	<b>240.00</b>

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## APPENDICES

Country by Region	Metric Tons Donated		Commodity Value (\$000)	
	REGULAR	WFP	REGULAR	WFP
<b>NIS COUNTRIES</b>				
Armenia	60.00		7,200.00	
Azerbaijan	3.00		905.56	
Georgia	35.00		4,200.00	
Kirguiz Republic	60.00		7,200.00	
Moldova	20.00		4,545.40	
Russia	300.00		36,000.00	
Tajikistan	35.09		9,032.00	
Turkmenistan	7.00		1,946.60	
<b>Total NIS Countries</b>	<b>520.09</b>		<b>71,029.56</b>	
<b>Program Totals</b>	<b>2,086.07</b>	<b>1,059.02</b>	<b>338,306.33</b>	<b>163,196.75</b>

*Note: Metric tons reflect agreement amounts. Cost of Ocean freight is not included.  
Values are based on shipped amounts reported as of October 17, 2000.*

*Totals subject to change.*

**APPENDIX 8*****USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Response/Office of Food for Peace******Section 202(e) & ISA Funds Allocation******FY 1996 – 2000 (Development & Emergency Activities)***

	<b>FY 1996</b>	<b>FY 1997</b>	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>
<b>Section 202(e) Levels</b>	\$25,000,000	\$28,000,000	\$28,000,000	\$28,000,000	\$28,000,000
<b>Section 202 (e) Funds for ISAs</b>	\$1,934,829	\$3,158,874	\$865,180	\$1,911,401	\$2,687,044
 <b>FFP DA Levels</b>	 \$4,157,000	 \$5,140,000	 \$5,000,000	 \$5,091,000	 \$5,100,000
<b>DA Funds Used for ISAs</b>	\$2,747,154	\$2,776,762	\$4,134,820	\$3,088,599	\$2,312,956
 <b>ISA LEVELS (FROM SECTION 202(E) AND DA FUNDS )</b>	 \$4,762,095	 \$4,681,983	 \$5,935,636	 \$5,000,000	 \$5,000,000

## APPENDIX 9

*P.L. 480 Title II FY 2000 Congressional Mandates*

	Minimum	Subminimum	Monetization	Value-added	Bagged in U.S.
<b>FY 2000 Target</b>	2,025,000	1,550,000	15.0%	75.0%	50.0%
<b>Final Status Sept. 2000</b>	2,452,071	1,306,877	53.2%	59.3%	65.9%

**Minimum:** Total metric tons programmed under Title II. Metric Ton Grain Equivalent (MTGE) used to report against target.

**Subminimum:** Metric tons programmed for non-emergency program through PVOs/CDOs and the WFP. Metric Ton Grain Equivalent (MTGE) used to report against target.

**Monetization:** Percentage of non-emergency programs that are PVO Monetization programs.

**Value-added:** Percentage of non-emergency program food commodities that are processed, fortified, or bagged.

**Bagged in U.S.:** Percentage of bagged non-emergency commodities that are whole grain to be bagged in the United States.

*Source: USAID/BHR/FFP 01/01*

## APPENDIX 10

*Summary: Total U.S. International Food Assistance FY 2000*

		<b>Metric Tons</b>	<b>U.S. Dollars</b>
<b>P.L. 480</b>	Title I	392,793	76,900,000
	Title II		
	Emergency	925,667	503,940,100
	Development	1,153,737	445,363,200
	Title III	24,487	5,473,100
<b>Subtotal P.L. 480</b>		<b>2,496,684</b>	<b>\$1,031,676,400</b>
<b>Food for Progress</b>	Title I-Funded	267,711	81,218,000
	CCC-Funded	114,230	52,070,460
<b>Subtotal FFPr</b>		<b>381,941</b>	<b>\$133,288,460</b>
<b>Section 416(b)</b>	Regular	2,086,070	338,306,330
	WFP	1,059,020	163,196,750
<b>Subtotal 416(b)</b>		<b>3,145,090</b>	<b>\$501,503,080</b>
<b>Farmer-to-Farmer</b>		NA	10,870,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>6,023,715</b>	<b>\$1,677,337,940</b>

## APPENDIX 11

***Food Aid Convention: Annual Grain Shipments FY 1995/96-1998/99***

At the time of publishing, FY 2000 Annual Grain Shipment figures were not available from the International Grains Council (IGC). For more information about the IGC visit [www.igc.org.uk](http://www.igc.org.uk).

						Minimum Annual Contribution (1999 Conv.)	
Donor	Minimum Annual Contribution (1995 Conv.)	1995/96	1996/97(E)	1997/98	1998/99 <sup>‡</sup>	Tonnage Commitment	Value Commitment (In Euros)
Australia	300,000	298,146	305,127	293,221	273,064	250,000	130,000,000
Canada	400,000	448,764	468,431	417,917	487,095	420,000	
EU	1,755,000	2,413,991	2,049,591	2,201,162	1,962,481	1,320,000	
Japan	300,000	474,870	326,835	302,626	560,135	300,000	
USA	2,500,000	2,849,384	2,553,283	2,818,500	4,734,121	2,500,000	
Other*	95,000	95,112	71,452	77,221	110,232	105,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,350,000</b>	<b>6,580,267</b>	<b>5,774,719</b>	<b>6,110,647</b>	<b>8,127,128</b>	<b>4,895,000</b>	<b>130,000,000</b>

Note: 1999 Convention Contributions can be in MT, monetary value, or a combination of the two.

\*Argentina, Switzerland, Norway

‡Includes contributions under IEFRR - Immediate Response Account (IRA), as reported by WFP.

All shipments listed were in respect of the Food Aid Convention, 1995

Source: International Grains Council Secretariat



## APPENDIX 12

*Countries with Approved U.S. Food Assistance Programs, FY 2000***Title I****(7 countries)**

Angola  
Jamaica  
Morocco  
Peru  
Philippines  
Sri Lanka  
Uzbekistan

**Title III****(1 country)**

Mozambique

**CCC-funded  
Food For Progress  
(13 countries)**

Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Bosnia/Herzegovina  
Cote d'Ivoire & Senegal  
Ecuador  
Georgia  
Ghana  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
Nigeria  
Russia  
Tajikistan

**Title I-funded****Food for Progress  
(5 countries)**

Bosnia-Herzegovina  
Ecuador  
Guyana  
Honduras  
Russia

**Title II****(57 countries)**

Afghanistan  
Albania  
Angola  
Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Bangladesh  
Benin  
Bolivia  
Burkina Faso  
Burundi  
Cambodia  
Cameroon  
Cape Verde  
Caucasus  
Central African Rep.  
Chad  
Congo  
Djibouti  
Dominican Republic  
East Timor  
Egypt  
Eritrea  
Ethiopia  
Gambia  
Georgia  
Ghana  
Guatemala  
Guinea  
Haiti  
Honduras  
India  
Indonesia  
Kenya  
Korea, North  
Liberia  
Macedonia  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Mozambique  
Namibia  
Nicaragua  
Niger  
Pakistan  
Peru  
Rwanda  
Senegal  
Serbia

**Title II****(Continued)**

Sierra Leone  
Somalia  
Sudan  
Tajikistan  
Tanzania  
Uganda  
Yemen  
Zambia

**Section 416(b)****(36 countries, 1 region)**

Afghanistan  
Angola  
Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Bosnia-Herzegovina  
Bulgaria  
Burundi  
Congo  
Congo, Democratic Republic of  
Djibouti  
Ecuador  
Eritrea  
Ethiopia  
Georgia  
Guinea  
Haiti  
Indonesia  
Jordan  
Kenya  
Korea, North  
Kirguiz Republic  
Lebanon  
Liberia  
Moldova  
Mongolia  
Montenegro  
Morocco  
Russia  
Rwanda  
Senegal  
Sudan  
Tajikistan  
Tanzania  
Turkmenistan  
Vietnam  
Yemen

S.Balkans/Kosovo

**Farmer-to-Farmer****(43 countries)**

Argentina  
Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Bangladesh  
Belarus  
Bolivia  
Brazil  
Burkina Faso  
Dominican Republic  
Ecuador  
El Salvador  
Ethiopia  
Georgia  
Ghana  
Guatemala  
Guyana  
Haiti  
Honduras  
India  
Jamaica  
Kazakhstan  
Kenya  
Kyrgyz Republic  
Mexico  
Moldova  
Mongolia  
Morocco  
Mozambique  
Nepal  
Nicaragua  
Panama  
Paraguay  
Philippines  
Russia  
Tajikistan  
Tanzania  
Turkmenistan  
Uganda  
Ukraine  
Uzbekistan  
West Bank  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

## APPENDIX 13

*Measuring Food Security Progress\***Under-Five Malnutrition and Mortality in Countries**Currently Receiving U.S. Food Assistance*

*\*Malnutrition and mortality are two of the many possible indicators of food security, which reflect a wide range of conditions (eg. health and sanitation). They are presented as illustrative, rather than comprehensive, measures of food security progress.*

Country	Malnutrition, weight for age (% of children under 5)		Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	
	1985-1989	1995-2000	1970	1998
Afghanistan	-	48	-	257
Albania	-	8	68	30
Angola	20	42	179	170
Argentina	-	-	59	19
Armenia	-	3	24	25
Azerbaijan	-	10	41	36
Bangladesh	71	56	148	79
Belarus	-	-	22	22
Benin	35	29	149	101
Bolivia	13	10	144	66
Bosnia- Herzegovina	-	-	-	19
Brazil	7	6	95	36
Bulgaria	-	-	28	14
Burkina Faso	-	36	163	109
Burundi	38	-	135	106
Cambodia	-	52	155	104
Cameroon	-	22	127	94
Cape Verde	19	-	87	54
Central African Republic	-	27	149	113
Chad	35	39	149	118
Congo, Democratic Republic of	-	34	100	81
Congo	24	-	147	128
Cote d'Ivoire	12	-	160	90
Djibouti	23	18	160	111
Dominican Republic	12	6	91	43
Ecuador	17	-	94	30
Egypt	13	12	157	51
El Salvador	15	12	105	30
Eritrea	-	44	150	70
Ethiopia	-	47	159	110
Gambia	-	26	183	64
Georgia	-	-	36	19
Ghana	30	25	111	67
Guatemala	33	24	115	41
Guinea	-	-	197	124
Guyana	-	12	81	58
Haiti	-	28	148	91
Honduras	21	25	116	33
India	-	-	130	69
Indonesia	37	34	104	40
Jamaica	7	5	47	10
Jordan	-	5	77	30
Kazakhstan	-	8	50	36
Kenya	-	22	96	75
Korea, North	-	60	-	30
Kyrgyz Republic	-	11	111	56
Liberia	-	-	-	235

*Appendix 13 continued next page*

Country	Malnutrition, weight for age (% of children under 5)		Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	
	1985-1989	1995-2000	1970	1998
Macedonia, FYR	-	-	85	23
Madagascar	-	40	184	95
Malawi	-	30	189	134
Mali	31	40	221	144
Mauritania	-	23	150	120
Mexico	14	8	79	28
Moldova	-	-	46	28
Mongolia	-	10	105	64
Morocco	12	-	120	57
Mozambique	-	26	163	129
Namibia	-	-	104	57
Nepal	-	47	156	72
Nicaragua	-	12	113	39
Niger	49	50	197	166
Nigeria	-	31	120	112
Pakistan	49	38	118	95
Panama	-	7	48	18
Paraguay	-	5	57	27
Peru	-	8	115	43
Philippines	33	28	60	32
Russia	-	3	29	21
Rwanda	-	27	124	105
Senegal	22	22	164	70
Sierra Leone	27	-	206	182
Somalia	-	26	-	211
Sri Lanka	37	34	65	17
Sudan	-	-	107	73
Tajikistan	-	-	78	55
Tanzania	-	27	129	91
Turkmenistan	-	-	82	53
Uganda	23	26	110	84
Ukraine	-	-	22	18
Uzbekistan	-	19	66	45
Vietnam	45	39	-	-
Yemen	-	46	194	87
Yugoslavia	-	2	-	21
Zambia	-	24	109	112
Zimbabwe	12	15	86	59

NOTE: Data refers to the most recent year within the range for which information is available.

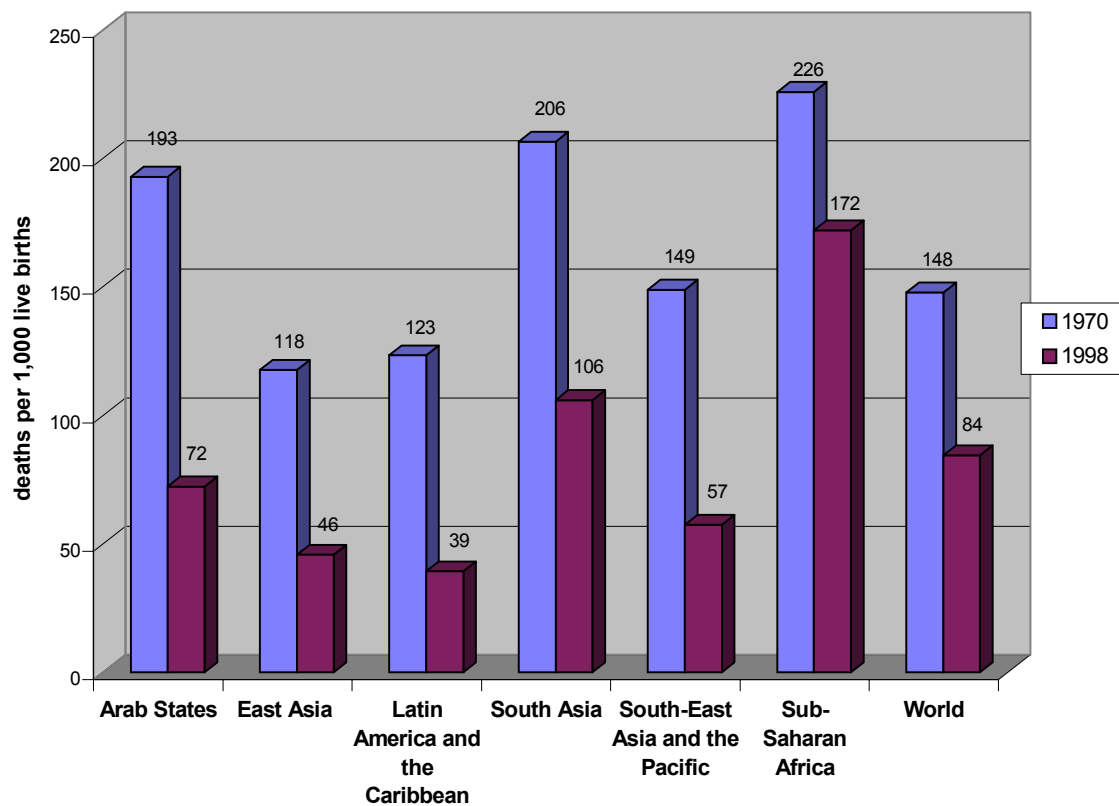
SOURCES: Malnutrition 1985-1999: World Bank, World Development Indicators 2000

Malnutrition 1995-2000: UNICEF, State of the World's Children 2000

Under-five Mortality rate: UNDP Human Development Report 2000

Appendix 13 continued next page.

Under-Five Mortality by Region 1970 &amp; 1998



SOURCE: UNDP, Human Development Report, 2000